

THE ATHENAEUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, Art, Music and the Drama.



No. 3803.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1900.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

COACHING IN SCIENCE.—Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Physiology, Nat. Sci. Tripos (Cambridge), Parts I. and II., Higher Local, London Matric. and Inter. B.Sc.—Apply Miss J. Smedley, 110, Ashley Gardens, S.W.

MISS THERESA SAMUELS COACHES in English, French, Classics, Mathematics, Science, English Lessons to Foreigners. Classes and Private Lessons. Schools visited.—1, Halsey Street, Cadogan Square, S.W.

LADY (28), of good family, efficient in French, German, shorthand, Type-Writing, and Secretarial duties generally, and with Musical and Literary tastes, desires RE-ENGAGEMENT, Town or Country. Highly recommended.—Fax, care of Williams, 162, Piccadilly, W.

LIBRARIAN.—The LIBRARIAN of TOYNBEE HALL, London, E., desires ENGAGEMENT in or near London. Eight years' experience. References to Dr. Richard Garnett, C.B., and Canon Barnett, Warden of Toynbee Hall.—Apply LIBRARIAN, Toynbee Hall.

DIRECTORSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN, with Literary and Artistic tastes, is INVITED TO JOIN BOARD OF PUBLISHING COMPANY. Must invest £500. Liberal remuneration and handsome return upon capital. Particulars only given at personal interview.—For appointment address, in first instance, FICTION, Box 2622, Sell's, Fleet Street, E.C.

A PUBLISHING HOUSE would join another in sending a REPRESENTATIVE to the UNITED STATES.—Address Letter to Books, Messrs. Francis & Co., 15, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

CHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY.
SUB-LIBRARIAN REQUIRED. Previous experience in a Public Library desirable. Commencing salary 70s. per annum.
Applications, in Candidate's own handwriting, stating age and qualifications, with three testimonials, to be addressed to me on or before the 20th instant. By Order,
SAML. SMITH, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Chester, September 4, 1900.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—The Senate is prepared to appoint for a period of Three Years, a JUNIOR DEMONSTRATOR in PHYSICS, who will be required to enter on his duties on SEPTEMBER 29. Stipend 100s. per annum.—Applications should be addressed, not later than SEPTEMBER 24, to the Registrar, from whom additional statement of duties &c. may be obtained. S. CHAFFERS, Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTHPORT CORPORATION SCHOOL OF ART require a SECOND ART MASTER to teach Design, Modelling, and Elementary Work.—Particulars of the appointment may be obtained from Mr. F. W. TROUSE, Secretary, Victoria School of Art School, Southport.

ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL COLLEGE.
SCHOOL OF ART, EXETER.
Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR in MODELLING and WOOD CARVING, under the supervision of Mr. Alfred Drury, A.R.A., Director of the School.
Salary 50s. a year for part time.
Candidates should apply by post before SEPTEMBER 18, stating age, qualifications, and experience to the PRINCIPAL OF THE COLLEGE.

CAMBRIDGE TRAINING COLLEGE for WOMEN TEACHERS.—The Council are about to appoint a LECTURER for JANUARY NEXT. Stipend from 50s. to 150s. and Residence. Special knowledge of Languages or Science required.—Applications, with fifteen copies of testimonials, should be sent by OCTOBER 15 to the Principal, Cambridge Training College, Wollaton Road, Cambridge, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

KING EDWARD VI. GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LOUTH, LINCOLNSHIRE.
Founded 1551.
APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MASTER.
THE HEAD-MASTERSHIP will be VACANT at the CLOSE of NEXT TERM.
The successful Candidate will be required to enter on his duties in JANUARY next.
First Grade School, with Higher and Lower Departments. There are Exhibitions at the University, also Scholarships at the School.
The Head Master must be a Graduate of some University in the United Kingdom. He will not be disqualified by reason of his not being, or not intending to be, in Holy Orders, and will hold his office subject to the provisions of the Scheme.
There is a good Master's House, with accommodation for about Forty Boarders; also a Garden and Two Paddocks adjoining, containing altogether about 7 acres.
The Head Master will receive a fixed yearly stipend of 150s., and a Capitation payment calculated on such a scale as may be fixed from time to time by the Governors at the rate of not less than 2s. nor more than 3s. a year for each Boy attending the School in the Lower Department, and of not less than 4s. nor more than 6s. for each Boy attending the School in the Higher Department.
The average number of Boys is One Hundred, including Forty Boarders in the Head Master's House.
The Candidates who are required to attend on the day of election will receive due notice from the Clerk.
Further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned, to whom applications, with sixteen copies thereof, and of testimonials (not exceeding six), must be sent on or before SATURDAY, October 6 next, and from whom a copy of the Scheme may be obtained.
No personal application to be made to any Governor.
H. F. V. FALKNER, Clerk to the Governing Body.
Louth, August 18, 1900.

PRIORY HOUSE SCHOOL, Clapton Common.—Established 1846. Liberal Education for the Sons of Gentlemen, terminating in London Matriculation. Continuous record of successes. Healthy situation. Field for sports. NEXT TERM COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 13. Principal—W. STANLEY ANDERTON, B.A. (Lond.), I.C.P. Evening Pupils received to read for Matriculations.

JENNER INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.
The Governing Body of the JENNER INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE offers THREE STUDENTSHIPS of 150s. each, tenable by British Subjects for One Year, from JANUARY 1 NEXT, but renewable for a Second Year at the end of the following Body, for purposes of RESEARCH at the INSTITUTE, under the direction of the Governing Body.
Applications to be sent in not later than NOVEMBER 1 next to ALLAN MACFADYEN, M.D., Secretary to the Governing Body.
Chelsea Gardens, London, S.W.

BRINKLEA, BOURNEMOUTH.—Principal, Miss A. D. SUMMERS (formerly Scholar of Girton College, Cambridge, late Classical Mistress, Portsmouth High School). Brinklea is a Modern House, standing on high ground, and was specially designed for School purposes. No Day Girls taken.—Prospectus on application.

FRANCE.—BEST SCHOOL IN BRITANNY.—Preparations for all Public Examinations. French Professor. Individual attention. Rapid progress. Games.—List of successes, with testimonials and references, sent on application to J. S. De Rav, Le Petit Verger, St. Servan, Brittany.

CLASSES will shortly be OPENED at 4, The SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, for the study of ZULU and other AFRICAN LANGUAGES; also Gael (Gaelic).—For particulars apply to Miss A. WERNER, 30, Dry Hill Park Road, Farnbridge.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.
UNIVERSITY HALL, RESIDENCE OF WOMEN STUDENTS.
Apply to the Warden, Miss A. D. PRATT, University Hall, 163, Edge Lane, Liverpool.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.
THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS.
The TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION of the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ARTS, and LAW, and the SEVENTEENTH SESSION of the SCHOOL of MEDICINE, will BEGIN on OCTOBER 2, 1900.

The Classes prepare for the following Professions:—Chemistry, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, and Sanitary Engineering, Mining, Textile Industries, Dyeing, Art, Leather Manufacture, Agriculture, School Teaching, Law, Medicine, and Surgery.
University Degrees are conferred in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Surgery.
Lyddon Hall has been established for Students' residence.
Prospectus of any of the above may be had from the REGISTRAR of the COLLEGE.

BEDFORD COLLEGE, LONDON (for WOMEN), YORK PLACE, BAKER STREET, W.
PRINCIPAL—MISS ETHEL HURLBATT.

THE SESSION 1900-1901 will OPEN on THURSDAY, October 4. Students are requested to enter their Names on WEDNESDAY, October 3.
Lectures are given in all branches of general and higher education. Taken systematically they form a connected and progressive course, but a Single Course of Lectures in any subject may be attended.
Courses are held in preparation for all the Examinations of the University of London in Arts and Science for the Teacher's Diploma (London) and for the Teacher's Certificate (Cambridge), and also a Special Course of Scientific Instruction in Hygiene. Six Laboratories are open to Students for Practical Work. Two Entrance Scholarships awarded yearly. A Gladstone Memorial Prize and the Early English Text Society's Prize are awarded to Students each June.
The Art School is open from 10 to 4.
Students can reside in the College.
Full particulars on application to the Principal.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
THE SESSION of the FACULTIES of ARTS and LAWS and of SCIENCE will BEGIN on TUESDAY, October 2.

The Prospectuses of the following Departments are now ready, and may be had on application to the SECRETARY:—
FACULTY OF ARTS.
FACULTY OF LAWS.
FACULTY OF SCIENCE.
THE INDIAN SCHOOL.
THE DEPARTMENT OF FINE ART.
THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.
THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE.

Students of both sexes are admitted to Classes without previous examination, provided there is room.
Scholarships of the value of 2,000s. are offered for competition annually.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON SPECIAL CLASSES.
LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.
SPECIAL CLASSES for the PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B. (LONDON) EXAMINATION will COMMENCE on OCTOBER 3.

BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. By P. Chalmers Mitchell, M.A. Oxon. F.Z.S. CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS. By Hugh Cady, B.A. B.Sc. Lond.
Fee for the whole Course, Ten Guineas.
Special Classes are also held for the Intermediate M.B. Lond. and Primary F.R.C.S., and other Examinations.
These Classes are not confined to Students of the Hospital.
MUNRO SCOTT, Warden.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.
PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC CLASS
Systematic Courses of Lectures and Laboratory Work in the subjects of the Preliminary Scientific and Intermediate B.Sc. Examinations of the University of London will COMMENCE on OCTOBER 1, and continue till July 1901. Attendance on this Class counts as part of the Five Years' Curriculum.
Fee for the whole Course, 21s.; or 18s. 18s. to Students of the Hospital; or Single Subjects may be taken.
There is a Special Class for the January Examination.
For further particulars apply to the WARDEN of the COLLEGE, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C.
A Handbook forwarded on application.

WEST HEATH SCHOOL, Ham Common, Surrey, S.W.—Miss Buckland and Miss Percival have TRANSFERRED their SCHOOL to Miss LAWRENCE and Miss MARGARET SKRAT (Modern Languages Tripos, Cambridge), who will be happy to furnish full particulars of the Curriculum, and to supply references.

MISS LOUISA DREWRY gives LECTURES, READINGS, and LESSONS in ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE, and Kindred Subjects; Examinees; and helps Students by Letter and in her Reading Society. Miss Drewry has some leisure.—145, King Henry's Road, London, N.W.

EDUCATION.—Thoroughly RELIABLE ADVICE can be obtained (free of charge) from Messrs. GABBITAS, THERING & CO., who, from their extensive and personal knowledge of the best Schools for Boys and Girls, and successful Tutors in England and abroad, will furnish careful selections if supplied with detailed requirements.—35, Sackville Street, W.

TO PUBLISHERS.—The LOST WORKS of HOMER RESTORED, from over 1,300 lines or parts of lines still extant in over 800 Passages of Ancient Authors. Also his Minor Works. All now, for the first time, translated into English Rhyme, with complete Life of the Author. Type-written Specimen sent.
F. A. WHITE, B.A., 35, Ladbroke Road, Notting Hill Gate, W.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PUBLISHERS, PRINTERS, and Others.—ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR SALE. One Penny. Large circulation. World-wide popularity of sixteen years' standing. Published in London. Good Profits.—Apply, by letter only, to T. M., 44, Chancery Lane, W.C.

RECITALS.—"A Prince among Elocutionists." "A highly talented Elocutionist."—Cambridge Chronicle. "Marvellous powers of Elocution."—Rugby Advertiser. "In the front rank of living Elocutionists."—Peterborough Express. "A brilliant Elocutionist."—Derby Gazette.—HARRISON HARRISDALE, Elocutionist, Rochdale.

TYPE-WRITING (AUTHORS' MSS.) undertaken by highly educated WOMEN of literary experience (Classical Tripos; Cambridge Higher Local; thorough acquaintance with Modern Languages). Authors' references. Terms, 1s. 3d. per 1,000 words; over 5,000, 1s.—8, E. 1, Lingard's Road, Lewisham, S.E.

TYPE-WRITING WANTED by a highly skilled TYPIST and SHORTHAND WRITER in COUNTRY. MSS. or other matter. References can be given.—Apply WEBSTER, Middleton Stoncy, Bicester, OXON.

TYPE-WRITER.—AUTHORS' MSS. COPIED with accuracy and despatch. Carbon Duplicates. Circulars, Examination Papers, &c.—Miss E. TIGAR, 23, Maitland Park Villas, Haverstock Hill, N.W.—Established 1864.

THE AUTHORS' AGENCY. Established 1879.
Proprietor, Mr. A. M. BURGHES, 34, Paternoster Row. The interests of Authors capably represented. Proposed Agreements, Estimates, and Accounts examined on behalf of Authors. MSS. placed with Publishers. Transfers carefully conducted. Thirty years' practical experience in all kinds of Publishing and Book Producing. Consultation free.—Terms and testimonials from leading Authors on application to Mr. A. M. BURGHES, Authors' Agent, 34, Paternoster Row.

MITCHELL & CO., Agents for the Sale and Purchase of Newspaper Properties, undertake Valuations for Creditors or Purchase, Investigations, and Audit of Accounts, &c. Card of Terms on application.
Mitchell House, 1 and 2, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

R. ANDERSON & CO., Advertising Agents (Established 1851), 14, COCKSPUR STREET, CHARING CROSS, S.W. City Office, 15, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C. Insert Advertisements at the lowest possible prices. Special terms to Publishers, Manufacturers, &c., on application.

ATHENAEUM PRESS.—JOHN EDWARD A. FRANCIS, Printer of the Athenaeum, Notes and Queries, &c. is prepared to SUBMIT ESTIMATES for all kinds of BOOK, NEWS, and PERIODICAL PRINTING.—13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Catalogues.
CATALOGUE OF SPANISH and PORTUGUESE BOOKS sent post free on application to DULAU & CO. 37, Soho Square, London, W.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE, IMPORTERS of FOREIGN BOOKS, 14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London; 20, South Frederick Street, Edinburgh; and 7, Broad Street, Oxford.
CATALOGUES on application.

MESSRS. HENRY YOUNG & SONS possess one of the LARGEST STOCKS of OLD and NEW BOOKS in GREAT BRITAIN, and they will be glad to hear from any one in search of Books out of print, as they can in many cases supply them from their large Stock.

CATALOGUES MONTHLY.
12, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

CATALOGUE, No. 30.—Drawings—Engravings after Turner and others—Turner's "Liber Studiorum"—Lucas's Mezzotints after Constable—Illustrated Books—Kelmecott Press Publications—Works by Prof. Ruskin. Post free, Sixpence.—Wm. WALK, 2, Church Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

ELLIS & ELVEY, Dealers in Old and Rare Books, Manuscripts, and Prints. CATALOGUES issued at frequent intervals. LIBRARIES Arranged, Catalogued, Valued, and Purchased.
29, New Bond Street, London, W.

THE AUTOTYPE FINE-ART GALLERY, 74, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Open free Daily from 10 to 6.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION IS INVITED TO THE
PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF AUTOTYPE
(CARBON) REPRODUCTIONS OF FAMOUS
WORKS OF ART.

AUTOTYPES of the OLD MASTERS
in the GREAT CONTINENTAL GALLERIES.

**AUTOTYPES of MODERN BRITISH
ART.**

**AUTOTYPES of WORKS by
ARTISTS of the PRE-RAPHAELITE SCHOOL.**

**AUTOTYPES of PICTURES in the
NATIONAL GALLERY.**

**AUTOTYPES of DRAWINGS by
OLD MASTERS.**

**AUTOTYPES of SELECTED
WORKS from the PARIS SALONS.**

**The AUTOTYPE FINE-ART CATA-
LOGUE.** Now ready, New Edition, with upwards of
120 Miniature Photographs of Notable Autotypes, and
23 Full-Block Illustrations. For convenience of refer-
ence the Publications are arranged alphabetically under
Artists' Names. Post free, 1s.

THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY,
74, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

THE HANFSTAENGL GALLERIES,

16, Pall Mall East, S.W.
(nearly opposite the National Gallery).

INSPECTION INVITED.

REPRODUCTIONS IN CARBON-PRINT
AND PHOTOGRAPHURE.

PICTURES IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

PUBLISHED IN TWELVE PARTS.

Illustrated in Gravure, with Descriptive Text, written by

CHARLES L. EASTLAKE,
Late Keeper of the National Gallery.

Cover designed by Walter Crane.

Price to Subscribers, 9s. [Now ready.]

**VANDYCK PICTURES at WINDSOR
CASTLE.** Historically and Critically Described by
ERNEST LAW. In Three Parts, with 10 Photogravure
Plates in each. Price to Subscribers: EDITION DE
LUXE, on Dutch Hand-made Paper, crown broadside,
limited to 300 Copies. Now ready, price, bound, 6s. 6s.

The OLD MASTERS. Reproductions
from BUCKINGHAM PALACE, WINDSOR CASTLE,
NATIONAL GALLERY, LONDON; AMSTERDAM,
BRILLIN, BRUSSELS, CASSEL, DRESDEN, the
HAGUE, HAARLEM, MUNICH, VIENNA.

LEADING ARTISTS of the DAY.
9,000 Reproductions from the Works of BURNE-JONES,
WATTS, ROSSSETTI, ALMA TADEMA, SOLOMON,
HOFMAN, BODENHAUSEN, FLOCKHORST, THU-
MANN, &c.

CATALOGUES, POST FREE, 1s.

16, PALL MALL EAST, S.W.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS from ONE GUINOA per annum
can be entered at any date.
The BEST and MOST POPULAR BOOKS of the SEASON
are now in circulation.

Prospectuses of Terms free on application.

BOOK SALE DEPARTMENT.

Many Thousand Surplus Copies of Books always on Sale
(Second hand). Also a large Selection of Books in Leather
Bindings, suitable for Birthday, Wedding, and Christmas
Presents.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY,

30-34, NEW OXFORD ST.; 241, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.;
48, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.
And at 10-12, BARTON ARCADE, MANCHESTER.

BOOKS WANTED.—Gardiner's History, 2 vols.
1863; Romany Rye, 2 vols. 1857; Jesse's Richard III., 1862; Pre-
sentation Copies of Browning, Dickens, Thackeray, and any notable
Authors. Rare Books supplied. State wants.—Baker's Great Book-
shop, Birmingham.

FOR SALE, copy of Sir William Fraser's EARLS
of CROMARTIE, in good order.—Apply 24, Ness Bank, Inverness.

TO LET for TWO or THREE MONTHS, from
September 29, a well-furnished OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE on the
summit of Hampstead Heath—Two Sitting-rooms, Five Bedrooms,
Bathroom, and Modern Sanitation. Good Garden.—M. M. Windmill
Hill House, Hampstead.

TO BE LET or SOLD, ILKLEY COLLEGE
ESTATE, ILKLEY, YODURIE, consisting of Principals
Dwelling-House, large Hall, Schoolrooms, Dining-hall, Classrooms,
Lavatories, Bathrooms, Dormitories, Gymnasium, Domestic Offices,
and extensive Premises, all substantially built of stone. The Grounds
are tastefully laid out, and comprise an area, including site of the
Buildings, of about 6,250 square yards. Ilkley is renowned as a health
resort, and the Premises command an extensive view of the valley of
the Wharfe, and are admirably adapted for a high-class School. With
a small outlay the property might be converted into a first-class Hydro-
pathic Establishment, large Hotel, Boarding-House, Hospital, or other
Institution.—For particulars apply to Messrs. GARDNER, TURNING & CO.,
36, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London, W.; or to Mr. W. F. ATKINSON,
Solicitor, Bradford.

THE AUTHOR'S HAIRLESS PAPER-PAD.
(The LEADENHALL PRESS, Ltd., Publishers and Printers, 50,
Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.) Contains hairless paper, over which
the pen slips with perfect freedom. Sixpence each. 5s. per dozen,
ruled or plain. New pocket size, 3s. per dozen, ruled or plain.
Authors should note that The Leadenhall Press, Ltd., cannot be
responsible for the loss of MSS. by fire or otherwise. Duplicate copies
should be retained.

Sales by Auction.

THURSDAY, September 20.

Several Small Libraries, consisting of Works on Travel,
Entomology, Botany, Conchology, &c.; also a Collection of
Shells—Cabinets for ditto—Minerals and Fossils—Stone and
Flint Implements—Cases of Stuffed Birds—Heads and
Horns of Animals—and other Natural History Specimens.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL the above by
AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, 38, King Street, Covent Garden,
on THURSDAY NEXT, September 20, at half-past 12 o'clock.
On view morning of Sale only. Catalogues on application.

FRIDAY, September 21.

Telegraphic Apparatus (sold by order of the Right Hon. POST-
MASTER-GENERAL), and other Miscellaneous Property.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at
his Great Rooms, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, on FRIDAY
NEXT, September 21, PONY SOUNDERS, RELAYS, GALVANO-
METERS, KEYS, and other TELEGRAPHIC APPARATUS (by order of
the Right Hon. POSTMASTER-GENERAL); also Cameras and Lenses
—Opera and Race Glasses—Microscopes—Telescopes, and other Miscel-
laneous Property.

On view day prior from 2 till 5 and morning of Sale. Catalogues on
application.

TUESDAY, September 25.

Sold by order of the Executors of the late J. BARBER, Esq.,
formerly of Spodden, near Derby.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at
his Great Rooms, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, on TUESDAY,
September 25 (by order of the Executors of the late
J. BARBER, Esq.), at half-past 12 o'clock, an EQUATORIAL TELE-
SCOPE by Cooke, of York, 72 Object Glass, Eyepieces, Clock, &c., on
Iron Column—Position Micrometer—Anemometer—Spectroscopes—
Ross's best Binocular Microscope, with Nine Objectives and other
Apparatus—Cabinets of Microscopical Slides—Lantern Microscopic
Apparatus by Newton—Gas Bottles—Gauges—Screens—Quartz, Flint,
and other Prisms—Diffraction Gratings—Electric and other Clocks—a
fine Ship's Chronometer—expensive Celliers Tables and X-Ray Tubes,
and other important Scientific Apparatus.

On view day prior from 10 till 4 and morning of Sale. Catalogues
on application.

CLOVA, RIFON

(One-and-a-Half Mile from Rifon Station).

RICHARDSON & TROTTER have received
instructions from the Executors of the late CHARLES PIAZZI
SMYTH, LL.D. Esq., ex-Astronomer Royal for Scotland, to CATA-
LOGUE and SELL by AUCTION, upon the Premises, at CLOVA,
RIFON, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, October 2, 3,
and 4, at 10.45 A.M. each day, the valuable ANTIQUE and MODERN
FURNITURE—valuable Oil Paintings by renowned Artists—Microscope
and Stereoscope—Collection of Geological and Mineralogical Specimens
—Library of upwards of 2,500 Volumes of varied Literature—Scientific
Instruments, comprising Stereoscopic Camera—Photograph Microscope
—Cloud-taking Camera—Clinometer of Precision—Spectroscope, with
Eight Prisms—large Copying Camera—large Bromide Copying Camera
—Table Spectroscope, with Prisms, &c., in Cases—complete Standard
Gauges—Rain Gauges—Thermometers in Cases—Camera Lenses—
Exposure Meter—Reflecting Lens, &c.

On view on MONDAY, October 1, from 10.30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Catalogues, price 6d. each, can be obtained upon application at the
Offices of the Auctioneers, 14, Coney Street, York.

SMITH, ELDER & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE SOWERS.'

ON SEPTEMBER 18.

With 6 Illustrations, crown 8vo. 6s.

THE ISLE OF UNREST.

BY

HENRY SETON MERRIMAN,

AUTHOR OF 'THE SOWERS,' 'IN KEDAR'S
TENTS,' 'RODEN'S CORNER,' &c.

**NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF
'THE STRANGE STORY OF HESTER
WYNNE.'**

On SEPTEMBER 26, at all Booksellers' and Libraries,
crown 8vo. 6s.

THE MARBLE FACE.

By G. COLMORE,

Author of 'A Daughter of Music,' 'The Strange Story of
Hester Wynne,' &c.

SECOND IMPRESSION NOW READY, crown 8vo. 6s.

LITTLE LADY MARY; and HER BEST FRIEND.

Two Stories.

By HORACE G. HUTCHINSON,

Author of 'Creatures of Circumstance,' 'My Wife's
Politics,' &c.

**NEW VOLUME OF THE HISTORICAL
SERIES FOR BIBLE STUDENTS,**
Edited by Prof. CHARLES FOSTER KENT and FRANK
KNIGHT SANDERS.

On SEPTEMBER 26, crown 8vo. 6s.

THE LIFE OF JESUS OF NAZARETH.

By Professor RUSH REES,

Of Newton Theological Seminary.

**NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION
OF SYMONDS'
SHAKSPERE'S PREDECESSORS.**

On SEPTEMBER 26, large crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

SHAKSPERE'S PREDECESSORS IN THE ENGLISH DRAMA.

By JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS.

** This Volume will be uniform with the New Editions
of Symonds' Travel Sketches and 'The Renaissance in Italy.'

London: SMITH, ELDER & CO.
15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

WARD, LOCK & CO'S NEW NOVELS.

A NEW NOVEL BY GUY BOOTHBY.

A Prince of Swindlers. 5s.

The *MORNING LEADER* says:—"One of the best books of adventure standing to the name of an author who is chiefly known for stories of that class. Simon Carne is a singularly ingenious and fascinating scoundrel."

A Prince of Swindlers. 5s

The *SCOTSMAN* says:—"Of absorbing interest. The exploits are described in an enthralling vein."

LLOYD'S NEWS says:—"After 'Dr. Nikola' this is Mr. Boothby's best book. Mr. Boothby in Simon Carne has invented a singular being, quite as fascinating as the ubiquitous Dr. Nikola."

THE NOVEL OF THE SEASON.

By "ORME AGNUS."
SECOND EDITION.

Jan Oxber. 3s. 6d.

The *DAILY TELEGRAPH* says:—"Jan Oxber' is a genuinely strong piece of work. Mr. Agnus has achieved a remarkable task.....Jan Oxber is a very striking character, and his tragic story is told with unforced pathos and unexaggerated truth, and contains an absolutely classical instance of unconscious rustic humour. Better than anything of the kind which has appeared for a long time. 'Jan Oxber' deserves a very notable success."

Jan Oxber. 3s. 6d.

The *SPECTATOR* says:—"The author is one of our ablest interpreters of rural manners. This is a vigorous and well-told narrative, highly interesting, while the volume closes on a note of robust and genial humour."

The *LIVERPOOL POST* says:—"It would be difficult to name a more humanly interesting novel than 'Jan Oxber.'"

NEW NOVEL BY HEADON HILL,

Author of 'By a Hair's Breadth,' 'Queen of the Night,' &c.

SECOND EDITION.

Caged. 6s.

The *LITERARY WORLD* says:—"And it is because the story is so excellently told, the threads so carefully gathered up, the descriptions so vivid, and the interest so sustained, that we have found such delight in it."

The *BIRMINGHAM GAZETTE* says:—"We are indebted to Mr. Headon Hill for more than one hair-raising tale, but for absolutely absorbing excitement 'Caged' would be hard to beat."

E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM'S NEW NOVEL.
SECOND EDITION.

A Millionaire of Yesterday. 6s.

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM,

Author of 'Mysterious Mr. Sabin,' 'A Man and his Kingdom,' &c.

The *WORLD* says:—"A fine, vigorous, bustling story this, containing some excellent characterization. A succession of exciting incidents rivet the reader's attention at the commencement of the tale. Mr. Oppenheim carries us along at a fine rate, and may be congratulated upon a most praiseworthy and successful performance."

S. R. CROCKETT'S GREAT ROMANCE.

Joan of the Sword Hand. 6s.

The *ECHO* says:—"For fit parallel to this new spirited romance you must go back to Mr. Crockett's earlier work, like 'The Raiders.'"

NINE SPLENDID 3s. 6d. NOVELS.

The Man of the Moment. 3s. 6d.

By MORICE GERARD,

Author of 'Murray Murgatroyd, Journalist'

'The Man of the Moment' is one of those breathlessly exciting stories that hold the reader enthralled from the first page to the last.

Under Fate's Wheel. 3s. 6d.

By LAWRENCE L. LYNCH,

Author of 'Shadowed by Three,' &c.

The *IRISH TIMES* says:—"Brimfull of excitement from beginning to end."
The *WORLD* says:—"There is no lack of incident. Its pages teem with incident."

FLORENCE WARDEN'S NEW NOVEL.

The Love that Lasts. 3s. 6d.

The *DUNDEE ADVERTISER* says:—"A tale through which the reader is carried with throbbing interest."

The *SCOTSMAN* says:—"Admirably constructed, clever, and extremely interesting."

JOSEPH HOCKING'S NEW NOVEL.

FOURTH LARGE EDITION.

The Purple Robe. 3s. 6d.

The *BIRMINGHAM GAZETTE* says:—"A grand book, brilliantly clever, absorbingly interesting, and absolutely convincing. Mr. Hocking has written many powerful novels; 'The Purple Robe' excels them all."

SECOND EDITION.

The Father Confessor. 3s. 6d.

By DORA SIGERSON SHORTER (Mrs. Clement Shorter),

Author of 'The Fairy Changeling,' &c.

The *DAILY MAIL* says:—"A strange book, a haunting book in power, weird in idea, altogether Celtic, but unmistakably the book of a writer who can write, and writing can think. Episode chases episode with a precision which would have satisfied Guy de Maupassant himself, and withal the pathos is unfailingly sure and true."

A STIRRING HISTORICAL NOVEL.

A Man of His Age. 3s. 6d.

By HAMILTON DRUMMOND,

Author of 'For the Religion,' &c.

The *WESTMINSTER REVIEW* says:—"Superior to anything that Mr. Stanley Weyman has written. Every scene in the story is presented as if we saw the whole thing happening before our eyes."

Agatha Webb. 3s. 6d.

By A. K. GREEN,

Author of 'The Leavenworth Case,' &c.

The *SCOTSMAN* says:—"The author of 'The Leavenworth Case' is unrivalled as the constructor of a tale of mystery, and her new tale fully bears out her reputation. Handled with an admirable skill, the book never for a moment flags in its keen circuitous interest."

Should She Have Spoken. 3s. 6d.

By ESTHER MILLER,

Author of 'Spoil of the Gods,' 'Willow Wood,' &c.

The *LITERARY WORLD* says:—"A strong novel, replete with strong events, strongly narrated. There are a strength and directness about Miss Esther Miller, a method of telling her story, which are extremely refreshing. The plot is developed with an admirable freshness and verve."

SECOND EDITION.

The Beautiful Mrs. Leach. 3s. 6d.

By WINIFRED GRAHAM,

Author of 'The Star Child,' 'Meresia,' &c.

The *COURT JOURNAL* says:—"A clever novel, full of exciting incidents. It will be read with avidity, as there is certainly not a dull page in it."

WARD, LOCK & CO., LTD., Salisbury Square, London, E.C.

MR. GRANT RICHARDS'S AUTUMN LIST FOR 1900.

SPECIAL NOTICE to LIBRARY SUBSCRIBERS and OTHERS.—*Mr. Grant Richards will be glad to send regularly notice of the publication of all the Books he publishes on the eve of publication to any one who will forward to him his or her address for that purpose.*

To PARENTS and CHILDREN.—*Mr. Grant Richards has in preparation the most beautiful Books for Children for publication this Autumn. He will send an Illustrated and Coloured List to every applicant.*

SOCIAL and IMPERIAL LIFE of BRITAIN. Vol. I. War and Empire. By KENELM D. COTES. Cloth, demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net. *[Now ready.]*

SAVANAROLA: a Drama. By the Rev. W. J. DAWSON. Buckram, crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. net. *[Now ready.]*

HOW to WRITE for the MAGAZINES. By "600l. a Year from it." ("How To" Series, No. III.) Cloth, crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. *[Now ready.]*

A DREAM of FAIR WOMEN, and other Poems. By ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON. With 40 Full-Page Drawings by Edmund J. Sullivan. Large-Paper Edition, limited to 125 Copies, printed on Hand-made Paper, with Four of the Plates in duplicate in Photogravure. Each Copy numbered and signed by the Artist. Bound in vellum back, grey boards, in Case, medium 4to. 2l. 2s. net. *[October 16.]*

CHARACTERISTICS of MEN, MANNERS, OPINIONS, TIMES, &c. By the Right Hon. ANTHONY, EARL of SHAFTESBURY. Edited, with Introduction, by JOHN M. ROBERTSON. 2 vols. cloth gilt, large crown 8vo. 21s. net. *[September 20.]*

The FAR EAST: its History and its Question. By ALEXIS KRAUSSE, Author of 'Russia in Asia,' &c. With Maps. Demy 8vo. 18s. *[October 9.]*

JEAN PAUL MARAT: the People's Friend. By E. BELFORT BAX. With Portraits and other Illustrations. Cloth, large crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. *[November 6.]*

FLAME, ELECTRICITY, and the CAMERA: Man's Progress from the First Kindling of Fire to the Wireless Telegraph and the Photography of Colour. By GEORGE ILES. With 22 Full-Page Plates, and 70 other Illustrations. Cloth, demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net. *[November 6.]*

RECTORIAL ADDRESSES: Delivered before the University of Edinburgh, 1859-1899. Edited, with Introduction, by A. STODART-WALKER, M.B. Cloth, demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net. *[October 23.]*

The STRUGGLE for SUCCESS: a Study in Social Compromise, Expediency, and Adaptability. By A. STODART-WALKER, M.B. Cloth, crown 8vo. 6s. *[September 25.]*

ETHICAL DEMOCRACY. Edited by STANTON COIT. Crown 8vo. 6s. *[November 6.]*

The STORY of BURNT NJAL. From the Icelandic of the Njals Saga. By the late Sir GEORGE WEBBE DASENT, D.O.L. With a Prefatory Note by W. LUCAS, and the Introduction abridged from the Original Edition of 1861. Cloth, crown 8vo. 6s. *[October 16.]*

THREE PLAYS for PURITANS. By G. BERNARD SHAW. Illustrated. Cloth, crown 8vo. 6s. *[November 20.]*

MEMOIRS of EDWARD HARE, C.S.I., late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal. By EDWARD HARE, Major I.M.S. With Portrait in Photogravure, and other Illustrations. Cloth, fcap. 8vo. 5s. net. *[November 20.]*

SONGS and LYRICS. By CHARLES WHITWORTH WYNNE, Author of 'Ad Astra.' Buckram, fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d. net. *[November 20.]*

The NINETEENTH CENTURY. By HAVELOCK ELLIS, Author of 'The Criminal,' &c. Cloth, fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *[October 16.]*

HOW to CHOOSE your BANKER. By HENRY WARREN, Author of 'How to deal with Your Banker.' ("How To" Series, No. IV.) Cloth, crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. *[October 23.]*

The CONFESSIONS of ST. AUGUSTINE. With Introduction by ALICE MEYNELL. ("Religious Life" Series, No. I.) Parchment, fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *[November 6.]*

WHAT is CATHOLICISM? By EDMOND SCHERER. With Introduction by Rev. R. F. HORTON. Cloth, crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. *[November 6.]*

The HANDY MAN, and other Verses. By HAROLD BEGBIE, Author of 'The Story of Baden-Powell.' Cloth, crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. *[October 9.]*

"UNTO YOU YOUNG MEN." By the Ven. W. M. SINCLAIR, D.D., Archdeacon of London. Cloth gilt, fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *[October 23.]*

CLOTHES and the MAN. By the "MAJOR" of To-day. Cloth, fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *[October 23.]*

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

A TRIP to TOYLAND. A Picture Story told by HENRY MAYER. Illustrated in Colours by the AUTHOR. Half-cloth, picture boards, oblong folio, 6s. *[September 20.]*

PICCALLILI. By EDITH FARMILOE. Illustrated in Colours by the AUTHOR. Half-cloth, picture boards, oblong folio, 6s. *[September 25.]*

FOUR and TWENTY TOILERS. Illustrated in Colours by F. D. BEDFORD. With Verses by E. V. LUCAS. Half-cloth, picture boards, oblong folio, 6s. *[October 9.]*

WHAT SHALL WE DO NOW? A Book of Suggestions for Children's Games, Employments, Pets, Hobbies, &c. By E. V. LUCAS and ELIZABETH LUCAS. Illustrated cloth, pott 4to. 6s. *[October 9.]*

CHAPEL STREET CHILDREN. By EDITH FARMILOE. Illustrated, cloth gilt, crown 8vo. 5s. *[October 9.]*

TOM UNLIMITED: a Story for Children. By GRANT ALLEN. Illustrated by GERTRUDE M. BRADLEY. New Edition. Cloth extra, gilt edges, crown 8vo. 5s. *[November 6.]*

The TREMENDOUS TWINS; or, How the Boers were Beaten. Illustrated in Colours by Mrs. ERNEST AMES. With Verses by ERNEST AMES. Picture boards, oblong 4to. 3s. 6d. *[September 25.]*

NEW DUMPY BOOKS FOR CHILDREN. 32mo. 1s. 6d. each.

V. The BOUNTIFUL LADY. By THOMAS COBB, Author of 'Cooper's First Term,' &c. Cloth. *[September 20.]*

VI. A CAT BOOK. Portraits by H. OFFICER SMITH. Characteristics by E. V. LUCAS. Cloth. *[October 9.]*

SHEPHERD'S ANIMAL TOY BOOKS. Crown 4to. 1s. each.

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN? Illustrated in Colours by J. A. SHEPHERD. *[September 25.]*

A FROG HE WOULD a WOOLING GO. Illustrated in Colours by J. A. SHEPHERD. *[September 25.]*

NEW FICTION.

The NEW ORDER. By OSWALD CRAWFURD. Cloth, crown 8vo. 6s. *[Now ready.]*

The BELLE of TOORAK. By E. W. HORNUNG. Cloth, crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. *[Now ready.]*

The INFLUENCE of MARS. By EVA ANSTRUTHER. Cloth, crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. *[Now ready.]*

PECCAVI. By E. W. HORNUNG. Cloth, crown 8vo. 6s. *[October 16.]*

CYNTHIA in the WEST. By CHARLES LEE, Author of 'Paul Carah, Cornishman.' Cloth, crown 8vo. 6s. *[September 25.]*

A MAN'S WOMAN. By FRANK NORRIS, Author of 'Blix,' 'Shanghai,' 'McTeague.' Cloth, crown 8vo. 6s. *[October 16.]*

The HARP of LIFE. By ELIZABETH GODFREY, Author of 'Poor Human Nature.' Cloth, crown 8vo. 6s. *[October 23.]*

The DOCTOR SPEAKS. By the Rev. W. J. DAWSON. Cloth, crown 8vo. 6s. *[October 23.]*

A FURNACE of EARTH. By HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES, Author of 'Smoking Flax.' Cloth, crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. *[September 20.]*

The MARRIAGE of TRUE MINDS. By THEOPHILA NORTH. Cloth, crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. *[October 16.]*

London: GRANT RICHARDS, 9, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

Edited by HENRY NEWBOLT.

N° 1

(THE OCTOBER NUMBER)

WILL APPEAR ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

Price 2s. 6d. NET.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:—

*THE PARADOX OF IMPERIALISM.
AFTER PEKIN.
PARTIES AND PRINCIPLES.*

ABDUR RAHMAN, AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN.—

DETAILS OF MY DAILY LIFE.

A. A. BOWLBY, F.R.C.S.—

SURGICAL EXPERIENCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lieut. CARLYON BELLAIRS, R.N.—

WAR TRAINING OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

H. SPENSER WILKINSON.—

PUZZLES OF THE WAR.

Prof. H. H. TURNER.—

RECENT ECLIPSES.

Mrs. HUGH BELL.—

ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE STAGE.

ROGER E. FRY.—

ART BEFORE GIOTTO. Illustrated.

A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.—

"T. E. B."

Miss M. E. COLERIDGE.—

ON LOSS OF TIME.

HENRY NEWBOLT.—

THE NILE: AN ODE.

ANTHONY HOPE.—

TRISTRAM OF BLENT, I.-IV.

May be obtained from all Booksellers, Bookstalls, Newsagents, and Libraries, or failing that, in isolated cases, from Mr. MURRAY, at 50A, Albemarle Street, W.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street, W.

Messrs. C. ARTHUR PEARSON LIMITED have pleasure in announcing that they will publish shortly:—

The CONSCIENCE of CORALIE. By F. FRANKFORT MOORE, Author of 'Nell Gwyn—Comedian,' 'The Jessamy Bride,' &c. With 8 illustrations by F. H. Townsend. Price 6s.

[Ready September 19.]

JOAN BROTHERHOOD. By BERNARD CAPES, Author of 'The Lake of Wine,' 'From Door to Door,' &c. Price 6s.

[Ready October 3.]

The BRAND of the BROAD ARROW. By Major ARTHUR GRIFFITHS, Author of 'Chronicles of Newgate,' 'Criminals I have Known,' &c. Price 6s.

[Ready September 26.]

A SUBURBAN VENDETTA. By JOHN K. LEYS, Author of 'The Black Terror,' 'The Lindsays,' &c. Price 6s.

[Ready September 19.]

GOD'S LAD. By Paul Cushing, Author of 'Blacksmith of Voe,' 'The Shepherdess of Treva,' &c. Price 6s.

[Ready October 3.]

R O Y. By Agnes Giberne, Author of 'Coullyng Castle,' 'Sun, Moon, and Stars,' &c. Price 5s.

[Ready September 19.]

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION.

The PHANTOM ARMY. By MAX PEMBERTON, Author of 'Kronstadt,' &c. Price 3s. 6d.

[Ready September 19.]

THE NOVEL OF THE HOUR. THIRD IMPRESSION.

NELL GWYN.

By F. FRANKFORT MOORE, Author of 'The Jessamy Bride,' &c.

Crown 8vo. price 6s.

"A brisk and entertaining sketch of the life and manners of the Court of Restoration."—*Spectator*.

"Nell Gwyn has certainly never been brought before the reading public in a more interesting and agreeable light. Every page of the book sparkles with wit. A sprightly, entertaining, and clever story."—*Scotsman*.

"The versatile cleverness, sound sense, and 'good heart' of Nell Gwyn, her variety of resource, and that ever-present charm which sets her apart amid the disgraceful 'dump of duchesses,' are features of this brilliant novel, which its readers will thoroughly appreciate."—*World*.

JUST PUBLISHED.

"BESIEGED with BADEN-POWELL." A Complete Record of the Siege of Mafeking. By J. EMERSON NEILLY, Special War Correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Crown 8vo. Price 1s. net.

SIXPENNY EDITION.

THE INVISIBLE MAN.

By H. G. WELLS, Author of 'The War of the Worlds,' &c.

C. ARTHUR PEARSON LIMITED, Henrietta Street, W.C.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & CO., LTD. FIRST LIST OF ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LETTERS of T. E. BROWN, Author of 'Betsy Lee' and 'Fo'c'sle Yarns.' Edited with an Introductory Memoir by SIDNEY T. IRWIN. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 12s. [September 18.]

The FIGHT with FRANCE for NORTH AMERICA. By A. G. BRADLEY. Demy 8vo. with Maps, 15s.

ENGLAND, EGYPT, and the SOUDAN. By H. D. TRAILL. Demy 8vo. with Maps, 12s.

WAR and POLICY: Essays. By SPENSER WILKINSON. With Maps. Demy 8vo. 15s.

PEERAGE and other STUDIES in FAMILY HISTORY. By J. HORACE ROUND, M.A., Author of 'Geoffrey de Mandeville,' 'Feudal England,' 'The Commune of London,' &c. Demy 8vo.

The PASTON LETTERS, 1422-1509 A.D. A Reprint of the Edition of 1872-5, which contained upwards of 500 Letters, &c., till then unpublished, to which are now added others in a Supplement after the Introduction. Edited by JAMES GAIRDNER, of the Public Record Office. 4 vols. crown 8vo. cloth extra, gilt top, with Photogravure Frontispiece to each vol. 21s. net for the 4 vols.

. The INTRODUCTION and SUPPLEMENT may be bought separately, 10s. 6d. net.

THROUGH SIBERIA. By J. STADLING. Edited by Dr. GUILLEMARD. Fully illustrated. Demy 8vo. The author's route across the Taimyr Peninsula from the mouth of the Lena to the Yenisei led him through a hitherto unexplored region.

WHERE BLACK RULES WHITE: Travels Across and About Hayti. By HESKETH PRICHARD. Fully illustrated. Demy 8vo.

TRAVELS in the EAST of NICHOLAS II., EMPEROR of RUSSIA, when TSAROVITCH, 1890-91. Written by Order of his Imperial Majesty by Prince R. OOKHTOMSKY, and Translated from the Russian by ROBERT GOODLET (St. Petersburg). In 2 vols. with about 500 illustrations engraved on Wood and numerous Photogravure Plates. Edited by Sir GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D. K.C.I.E., &c. Vol. II. completing the Work. 5 Guineas net for the 2 vols. [Now ready.]

EPHEMERA CRITICA: Plain Truths about Current Literature. By JOHN CHURTON COLLINS. Crown 8vo. 6s.

A HISTORY of EDUCATION. By THOMAS DAVIDSON, Author of 'Aristotle and the Ancient Educational Ideals,' 'Rousseau and Education according to Nature,' &c. Crown 8vo. 5s. net. [Ready.]

The MIND of TENNYSON: his Thoughts on God, Freedom, and Immortality. By E. HERSHEY SNEATH, Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy in Yale University. Crown 8vo. 5s. net. [Ready.]

DANTE and GIOVANNI DEL VERGILIO. Including a Critical Edition of the Text of Dante's 'Eloge Latine,' and of the Poetic Remains of Giovanni del Vergilio. By PHILIP WICKSTEED, M.A., and EDMUND G. GARDNER, M.A., Author of 'Dante's Ten Heavens.' Demy 8vo.

THINGS NEW and OLD. Sermons. By J. M. WILSON, M.A., Archdeacon of Manchester, Vicar of Rochdale. Crown 8vo. 6s.

CONSTABLE'S LIBRARY OF TRAVEL AND BIOGRAPHY.

The WATERLOO CAMPAIGN, 1815. By Capt. WILLIAM SIBORNE. Fully illustrated with Portraits, Maps, and Plans. New Edition. Large crown 8vo. 6s. [Nearly ready.]

The STORY of BHANAVAR. By GEORGE MEREDITH. Pocket Edition, 3s. 6d. net. [Ready.]

The TALE of CHLOE. By GEORGE MEREDITH. Pocket Edition, 3s. 6d. net. [Ready.]

SELECTED POEMS. By GEORGE MEREDITH. Pocket Edition, 3s. 6d. net. [Ready.]

The Three Volumes, uniform in box, 10s. 6d. net.

The PUPPET SHOW: a Novel. By MARIAN BOWER. Crown 8vo. 6s. [Immediately.]

The PRINCESS'S STORY-BOOK: being Historical Stories collected out of English Romantic Literature in Illustration of the Reigns of English Monarchs from the Conquest to Queen Victoria. Edited, with an Introduction, by GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME. Illustrated by Helen Stratton. Over 400 pages, crown 8vo. cloth, gilt extra, gilt top, 6s.

The WORKS of TOBIAS SMOLLETT. In 12 vols. demy 8vo. Limited to 750 copies for England and America. Mr. W. E. HENLEY has written a Critical Essay specially for this Edition. Each volume contains an engraved Frontispiece. 7s. 6d. net per volume. Sold in Sets only. Vols. X., XI., XII. completing the issue.

MOTOR VEHICLES and MOTORS: their Design, Construction, and Working, by Steam, Oil, and Electricity. By W. WORBY BEAUMONT, M.I.C.E. M.I.E.E. About 600 pages, with more than 450 illustrations and Working Drawings, with Marginal Notes printed in Red Ink, royal 8vo. 42s. net.

MODERN ASTRONOMY: being some Account of the Revolution of the Last Quarter of the Century. By H. H. TURNER, F.R.S., Savilian Professor of Astronomy, Oxford. Crown 8vo. Fully illustrated.

PRACTICAL ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY. By BERTRAM BLOUNT. Fully illustrated. Demy 8vo. 15s. net.

ELEMENTARY STUDIES in CHEMISTRY. By JOSEPH TORREY, Instructor in Harvard University. With numerous illustrations and Diagrams. 482 pages, crown 8vo. 6s. net. [Ready.]

ENGLISH LITERATURE TABLES. For the Use of Students. By W. S. McCORMICK.

PARALLEL HISTORICAL TABLES. By M. MORISON. With Maps, &c.

GISLI SURSSON: a Drama. Ballads and Poems of the Old Norse Days with some Translations. By BEATRICE HELEN BARMBY. With an Introduction by F. YORK POWELL. Fcap. 8vo.

LOVE LYRICS, and other Poems. By CONSTANCE SUTCLIFFE. Crown 8vo. 5s. net.

SHOOTING on SMALL INCOMES. By CHARLES WALKER. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. 5s. [Next week.]

2, WHITEHALL GARDENS, WESTMINSTER.

MR. HEINEMANN'S FIRST LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN IMPORTANT NEW WORK ON ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION. THROUGH THE FIRST ANTARCTIC NIGHT.

A Narrative of the Belgian Expedition, 1898-99, to the South Pole.

By FREDERICK A. COOK.

With 4 Coloured Plates and over 100 Illustrations from Photographs and Drawings.

1 vol. 17. net.

[Just published.

ART AND BELLES-LETTRES.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, P.R.A.

By Sir WALTER ARMSTRONG, Director of the National Gallery, Ireland.

With 70 Photogravures and 6 Lithographs in Colour. Uniform with 'GAINSBOROUGH,' by the same Author.

An Edition limited to 1,000 Copies for sale in Great Britain. 1 vol. imperial 4to. 57. 5s. net.

[Shortly.

CHARACTERS FROM ROMANCE.

A Portfolio of 16 Pastels reproduced in Colours.

By WILLIAM NICHOLSON. Price 27. 2s. net.

[Shortly.

In this gallery will be found, among other characters famous in Romance, Don Quixote, Madge Wildfire, Rochester, Mulvaney, Jorrock, Miss Havisham, Tony Weller, and Munchausen.

ROMAN ART. Some of its Principles and their application to Early Christian Painting. By FRANZ WICKHOFF. Translated and Edited by Mrs. S. ARTHUR STRONG, LL.D.

With 14 Plates and numerous Text Illustrations. 1 vol. 17. 16s. net.

[September 27.

POMPEI: the City, its Life and Art. An Artistic Survey of Archaeological Achievements. By PIERRE GUSMAN. Translated by FLORENCE SIMMONDS and M. JOURDAIN. With an Introduction by MAX COLLIGNON. With 12 Coloured Plates and 500 Text Illustrations. 1 vol. imperial 4to.

[October.

HANS ANDERSEN'S FAIRY TALES. A New Translation by H. L. BRÆKSTAD. With an Introduction by EDMUND GOSSE. With 240 Wood Engravings by Hans Tegner. 2 vols. demy 4to. 10s. net each.

[October.

A LITTLE TOUR IN FRANCE. By Henry James. With 12 Photogravures, 32 Full-Page Engravings, and 40 Illustrations in the Text, reproduced from Original Drawings by JOSEPH PENNELL. 1 vol. 4to. 10s. net.

[Shortly.

In this volume Mr. Henry James records his impressions of a trip to Touraine and to the historic castles of that delightful region. Mr. Pennell's drawings form a charming supplement to this very personal record.

THE PAGEANTRY OF LIFE. By Charles Whibley. With a Frontispiece. 1 vol. buckram, 7s. 6d.

MR. DOOLEY'S PHILOSOPHY. By Richard Dunne. 1 vol.

[Shortly.

TRAVELS AND POLITICS.

THE AWAKENING OF THE EAST. Siberia—China—Japan.

By PIERRE LEROY-BEAULIEU. Translated from the French by RICHARD DAVEY. Edited, with a special Introduction, by HENRY NORMAN. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

[Immediately.

* M. Beaulieu's many claims to be considered one of the foremost thinkers and travellers of the day are incontestable. Mr. Henry Norman, one of our foremost authorities on the Far Eastern Question, introduces this work to English readers, who will find in it much original information about Japan and Siberia, and the very latest account of the Chinese problem.

WILLIAM COTTON OSWELL, HUNTER and EXPLORER. The

Story of his Life, with certain Correspondence and Extracts from the Private Journal of David Livingstone, hitherto unpublished. By his son, W. E. OSWELL. With an Introduction by FRANCIS GALTON, D.C.L. F.R.S., &c. With Portraits, Maps, and Illustrations. 2 vols. demy 8vo. 17. 5s. net.

[October.

* M. Beaulieu was the most daring hunter and explorer in Africa of his time. The friend of Livingstone, he discovered Lake Ngami, and his achievements won for him the Gold Medal of the Institute of France. This record of the adventurous career of one of the pioneers of our empire in South Africa must be all the more welcome at the present moment.

WHY KRUGER MADE WAR; or, Behind the Boer Scenes. By JOHN A. BUTTERY. 1 vol. 3s. 6d.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONSPIRACY; or, the Aims of Afrikanerdom. By FRED W. BELL, F.S.S. 1 vol. 5s. net.

TIMES.—"The matter is one of great importance, and the volume serves a useful purpose in bringing the known facts and the arguments to be deduced from them within the reach of all."

SPORT IN WAR. By Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell.

Profusely illustrated by the Author. 1 vol. 3s. 6d.

[Second Impression.

DAILY TELEGRAPH.—"These graphic papers display the hero of Mafeking as a descriptive writer of the first flight, an accomplished artist, and a shrewd sportsman."

A BOOK FOR CHILDREN.

IN THE DEEP WOODS. 'Possum Stories. By Albert Bigelow

PAINE. Illustrated by J. M. Condé. 1 vol. 3s. 6d.

[Tuesday.

FICTION.

In 1 vol. Six Shillings each.

VOICES IN THE NIGHT.

By FLORA ANNIE STEEL.

[Thirteenth Thousand.

STANDARD.—"It is a grave contribution to thought concerning India, as well as an excellent story."

THE COURTESY DAME.

By R. MURRAY GILCHRIST.

ACADEMY.—"As original as it is delightful."

NUDE SOULS.

By BENJAMIN SWIFT.

[Second Impression.

Mr. W. L. COURTNEY.—"Very vivid, very poignant, very fascinating."

AFRICAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT.

By A. J. DAWSON.

WORLD.—"A strong and artistic piece of work which should be read by everybody."

THE IMAGE BREAKERS.

By GERTRUDE DIX.

THIRTEEN STORIES.

By R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM.

PETERSBURG TALES.

By OLIVE GARNETT.

[September 21.

THE EAGLE'S HEART.

By HAMLIN GARLAND.

[Shortly.

MR. GILBERT PARKER'S NEW VOLUME.

THE LANE THAT HAD NO TURNING.

By GILBERT PARKER. [October 4.

THE LADY OF DREAMS.

By UNA LUCY SILBERRAD.

[October 4.

MR. ZANGWILL'S NEW NOVEL.

THE MANTLE OF ELIJAH.

By I. ZANGWILL.

[October 23.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE GADFLY.'

JACK RAYMOND.

By E. L. VOYNICH.

[Shortly.

MRS. STEEL'S NEW NOVEL.

THE HOSTS OF THE LORD.

By FLORA ANNIE STEEL.

Author of 'On the Face of the Waters,' 'Voices in the Night,' &c. [Shortly.

D'ANNUNZIO'S LAST NOVEL.

THE FLAME OF LIFE.

By GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO. [Shortly.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'HER LADYSHIP'S ELEPHANT.'

PARLOUS TIMES.

By DAVID DWIGHT WELLS.

3s. 6d.

[Shortly.

London: WM. HEINEMANN, 21, Bedford Street, W.C.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S

NEW BOOKS.

READY ON TUESDAY.

AN IMPORTANT NEW WORK ON
SOUTH AFRICA.

8vo. 10s. net.

THE SETTLEMENT
AFTER THE WAR
IN SOUTH AFRICA.By M. J. FARRELLY, LL.D.,
Barrister-at-Law, Advocate of the Supreme Court
of Cape Colony.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE ATTACHÉ AT PEKING.

By A. B. FREEMAN-MITFORD, C.B.,
Author of 'Tales of Old Japan,' &c.

Crown 8vo. 6s.

77,000 Copies

Have been Sold in England and America.

Crown 8vo. gilt top, 6s.

The INCREASING PURPOSE.

A Tale of the Kentucky Hemp-Fields.

By JAMES LANE ALLEN.

NEW EDITION NOW READY.

SUMMER IN ARCADY.

A Tale of Nature.

By JAMES LANE ALLEN.

Globe 8vo. gilt top, 3s. 6d.

BY PROF. J. B. BURY.

With Maps and Plans. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

A HISTORY OF GREECE to the
DEATH OF ALEXANDER the GREAT. By J. B.
BURY, M.A. Hon. Litt.D. (Durham), Regius Professor
of Greek in the University of Dublin.SATURDAY REVIEW.—"Prof. Bury has supplied a
real want. At last we have to hand in a single volume a
history of Greece which is at once comprehensive, critical,
and up to date—a history, moreover, which may be read not
only with profit, but with pleasure.....Will, no doubt, be
found useful even by specialists. To schoolmasters and
tutors it is a veritable godsend."

ANCIENT IDEALS. A Study of

Intellectual and Spiritual Growth from Early Times
to the Establishment of Christianity. By HENRY
OSBORN TAYLOR. 2 vols. medium 8vo. 24s. net.SPECTATOR.—"The American people are giving to the
world some of the most thoughtful and balanced studies in
history and philosophy now being produced. Mr. Taylor's
work is an admirable example of this class of writings."

Crown 8vo. 6s. net.

JOSEPH GLANVILL: a Study in
English Thought and Letters of the Seventeenth Cen-
tury. By FERRIS GREENSLET, Ph.D.

Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The BIBLICAL THEOLOGY of the
NEW TESTAMENT. By EZRA P. GOULD, D.D.

MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED, London.

HURST & BLACKETT'S
LIST.A SPLENDID BOOK ON SPORT IN INDIA.
NOW READY, in 1 vol. demy 8vo. with 59 Illustrations and
3 Maps, price 16s. net.WILD SPORTS OF BURMA
AND ASSAM.By Col. POLLOK (late Staff Corps) and
W. S. THOM
(Assistant Superintendent of Police in Burma).

NEW WORK BY LORD DE LA WARR.

NOW READY, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. limp cloth, price 1s.

SOME REMINISCENCES of
the WAR in SOUTH AFRICA.

By the Earl DE LA WARR.

NOW READY AT ALL BOOKSELLERS' AND LIBRARIES,
in 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 6s.

MOTHER-SISTER.

By EDWIN PUGH,
Author of 'Tony Drum,' 'The Man of Straw,' &c.NOW READY AT ALL BOOKSELLERS' AND LIBRARIES,
in 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 6s.THE DISHONOUR OF
FRANK SCOTT.By M. HAMILTON,
Author of 'A Self-denying Ordinance,' 'McLeod of the
Cameron,' &c.

NOW READY, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 6s.

THE SILENT GATE;

A Voyage into Prison.

By TIGHE HOPKINS,
Author of 'An Idler in Old France,' 'The Dungeons of
Old Paris,' &c."Mr. Hopkins writes with so much quiet humour, has so
delicate a touch upon the sordid side of life, that he makes
even a prison amusing."—*Literary World*."We have found Mr. Hopkins's pages informing and full
of interest, and we have derived not a little entertainment
from the perusal of them."—*Fall Mail Gazette*.

NOW READY, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 6s.

THE WORLD'S SLOW STAIN.

By HAROLD VALLINGS,
Author of 'The Transgression of Terence Clancy,'
'A Month of Madness,' &c."A novel of mystery and cross-purposes woven together
in a way that will amuse those who delight in this special
class of fiction."—*Daily Telegraph*.

NOW READY, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 6s.

A DAUGHTER OF WITCHES.

A Romance.

By JOANNA E. WOOD,
Author of 'The Untempered Wind,' 'Judith Moore,' &c.
"The book is excellently written and can be heartily
recommended."—*Spectator*.

NOW READY, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 6s.

ON ALIEN SHORES.

By LESLIE KEITH,
Author of 'The Mischief-Maker,' 'Lisbeth,' &c."This is a woman's book, written chiefly for women; but
even the mere man will find it well worth reading."
Bookman.NINETEENTH EDITION, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. gilt top,
with a New Introduction and Portrait, price 6s.

AYLWIN.

By THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON,
Author of 'The Coming of Love; Rhona Boswell's Story,' &c.
"Mr. Watts-Dunton has done for Wales what William
Black did for the Highlands. 'Snowdonia,' in fact, has
got its classic."—*Star*.
"Mr. Watts-Dunton in 'Aylwin' has boomed North
Wales this year, as the author of 'A Princess of Thule' did
Stornoway in the early eighties."—*World*.

SIXPENNY EDITION OF

'AYLWIN'

NOW READY.

London: HURST & BLACKETT, LTD.,
13, Great Marlborough Street, W.

A. & C. BLACK'S LIST.

A TREATISE on ZOOLOGY.

By E. RAY LANKESTER, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S., Hon.
Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, Director of the
Natural History Departments of the British Museum,
Fullerian Professor of Physiology and Comparative
Anatomy in the Royal Institution of London. Profusely
illustrated. To be completed in Ten Parts. NOW READY,
Part II. **THE PORIFERA and CEELENTERA.**
By E. A. MINCHIN, M.A., assisted by G. H. FOWLER,
B.A. Ph.D., and GILBERT C. BOURNE, M.A. Dem.
8vo. in paper covers, price 12s. 6d. net; or in cloth, 15s.
net.In 1 vol. large crown 8vo. containing 151 Illustrations,
price 7s. 6d. net.

STUDIES in FOSSIL BOTANY.

By DUKINFIELD HENRY SCOTT, M.A. Ph.D. F.R.S.
F.L.S. F.G.S., Honorary Keeper of the Jodrell Labora-
tory, Royal Gardens, Kew.

Crown 8vo. price 1s. in paper covers.

MUNICIPAL LONDON, 1900.

By C. A. WHITMORE, M.P.

'Municipal London, 1900,' sketches the course of events
and the growth of opinion which led to the passage of the
London Government Act in 1889. It gives the text of the
Act in full, and explains its provisions. Besides an explana-
tion of the constitution and powers of the new Borough
Councils, it traces the gradual growth of London's local
institutions as a whole, and by its description of the varied
work of the new Councils seeks to excite in Londoners a
more active interest in their local affairs.

SYNTHETICAL MAPS.

By W. K. TAYLOR.

Price 2d. each net.

"An admirable idea well carried out."
Public School Magazine.

NOW READY.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. HOLLAND and BELGIUM.
BALKAN-PENINSULA. ITALY.
DANUBIUS, BASIN of.
EUROPE. RUSSIA.
FRANCE. SCANDINAVIA.
GERMANY. SPAIN.

READY SHORTLY.

THE BRITISH ISLES. | BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Others are in preparation.

BLACK'S
SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

Small crown 8vo. price 1s. each net.

By L. W. LYDE, M.A.

AFRICA. BRITISH ISLES.
ASIA. EUROPE.
BRITISH EMPIRE. NORTH AMERICA.By A. J. HERBERTSON, Ph.D.
MAN AND HIS WORK.

THE WORLD. By L. W. Lyde, M.A. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Demy 8vo. price 3s. 6d. each.

A TEXT-BOOK of ZOOLOGY.

For the Use of Schools and Colleges. By Dr. OTTO
SCHMIDT. Treated from a Biological standpoint.
Translated from the German by RUDOLF ROSEN-
STROCH, M.A. Edited by J. T. CUNNINGHAM, M.A.

Part I. MAMMALS.

Part II. BIRDS, REPTILES, and FISHES.

Part III. INVERTEBRATES.

In Three Parts. With numerous Illustrations, some of
which are Coloured, or complete in 1 vol. bound in cloth,
price 10s. 6d.

Price 3s. net.

PROGRESSIVE CHEMISTRY.

For Junior Classes. With over 160 Illustrations. By
TILFORD VARLEY, M.A. B.Sc.

Price 2s. 6d.

LAUDATE. A Hymn and Tune

Book for Use in Secondary Day Schools. By J. J.
FINDLAY, Intermediate School for Boys, Cardiff.
Arranged with Full Score in Staff Notation and, in
addition, Tonic Sol-fa for Soprano and Alto lines.

ADAM & CHARLES BLACK, Soho Square, London.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1900.

CONTENTS.

A CRICKETING FAMILY	337
THE AMHERST PAPERS	338
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EARLY MILITARY BOOKS... ..	339
MATERIALS FOR MEDIEVAL HISTORY	339
A HISTORY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE	340
A DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE	341
NEW NOVELS (Monica Grey; Sons of the Morning; A Prick of Conscience; The Conquest of London; Many Days After; The Bride of Llangasty)... ..	342-343
FINLAND	343
TRANSLATIONS	343
RECENT VERSE	343
OUR LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS	344-345
AN EMIGRANT; COL. JOHN ROY STEWART; THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON; DYCEMAN'S DAY; THE BRIEVATES OF DOMESDAY; MISPRINT IN NORTH'S 'PLUTARCH'	345-347
LITERARY GOSSIP	347
SCIENCE—ACETYLENE; ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES; ASTRONOMICAL NOTES; GOSSIP	349-350
FINE ARTS—REMBRANDT; 'PORTRAITURE IN RECUR- RENT EFFIGIES'; NOTES FROM ROME; GOSSIP	350-353
MUSIC—THE WEEK; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	354-355
DRAMA—THE WEEK; GOSSIP	355-356

LITERATURE

The Walkers of Southgate. By W. A. Bettesworth. (Methuen & Co.)

Now that the cricket season is over and the averages have been discussed and all the "records"—rather of individual ability than all-round usefulness—have been advertised and applauded to an extent which would have surprised our forefathers, it is well to turn to the earlier heroes who made the history of the game, and who—thanks to bad grounds and the absence of boundaries—ran for their scores a great many more runs and a great many more risks than county players of to-day. They were splendid men; indeed, in the opinion of the greatest cricketer we have among us, they would greatly surprise the moderns if they could return unabated in force and physique. And so, while we follow eagerly the doings of the "record-breakers," reveling in dry weather, and note the various advantages of to-day—the small ground at Bradford whose boundary is a gladness to Mr. Jessop, the fast wicket which piles up the Sussex scores—we ask, too, for past history, Hazlitt talking of "Long Robinson," or the champions themselves detailing their feats with Homeric simplicity.

Mr. Bettesworth, a cricketer himself, has filled a great gap in cricket records with this excellent and well-printed book on the Walker family, a famous brotherhood of cricketers if ever there was one. There have been the Graces, and there will be, we fancy, at least four Fosters to do remarkable things; still the seven Walkers covered a field so wide as to distance either of these. The family made their mark at Harrow, at the universities, at Lord's; I. D. Walker was the mainstay of Middlesex, an admirable coach at Harrow, a moving spirit in the Harrow Wanderers; and last, not least, the united brothers gave their time and money to a regular nursery of Southern cricket at Southgate almost equal to the famous Lascelles Hall, which trained so much talent in the North. The author has been fortunate in securing some admirable reminiscences from thoroughly representative men who can wield the pen as satisfactorily

as they wielded the bat. They include a learned doctor and an Oxford professor. A certain amount of repetition results from this intermixture of other views, Part II., 'The Walkers in the Field,' having been often referred to in the biographical Part I.; but this is no great matter, and one notes with pleasure that a cricketer sometimes speaks of a good catch without adding the fact, which appears later, that he made it himself. Part III. contains elaborate statistics compiled by Mr. F. S. Ashley-Cooper, which must have cost a good deal of time and trouble. It says much for the charm of the game that such bodies of facts and figures, usually scouted in other quarters except by reformers who have diseases to prove and remedies of their own to advance, have been judged part of the light side of cricket, and are considered rather alluring than repellent.

Though John Walker's name is well known to cricketers still living, the last three of the brothers were the most notable, and of these perhaps Mr. V. E. Walker was the best player. The book is dedicated to him as "the greatest cricketer of his time." He was worthy to hand on the bat to the champion of after days, his average in 1866 being, like that of Dr. W. G. Grace, 42. At twenty-two he did the "record," which has never been approached, of scoring 20 not out and 108 for England *v.* Surrey, while he took all ten wickets in the first innings. The underhand lob—a low and lazy thing, we suppose, by derivation—now again, after a period of desuetude, a force in cricket, with his marvellous following up of the ball, was most fatal. In fielding, indeed, he was supreme, and that is a test out of which many of our present batsmen would come but badly. They "compile," as the slang goes, mammoth scores, but they lose matches by missing catches and adding two or three runs in the shape of misfielded boundary hits to the other side. There is abundance of testimony to Mr. V. E. Walker's extraordinary agility. Mr. Edward Rutter, a wily bowler too of earlier days, says of him:—

"He was a most formidable customer as a bowler, and he was the most athletic fellow that I ever saw in the cricket field. I have seen him catch a man behind the batsman's wicket near short leg, which shows, as well as anything that I can think of, what a lot of ground he covered. It did not matter to him how hard the ball was driven back to him; if it was within reach he made a catch of it with either hand."

And here is the verdict of 'Lillywhite's Guide' in 1858, which speaks with no uncertain voice, if in rather congested English:—

"Mr. V. E. Walker (different from what our analysis has always proved slow bowling) looks well; he is no doubt the best in England, which, coupled with his extraordinary quickness in the field, cannot be left out of the strength of England."

He is credited with several historic catches, and must have felt sometimes what we once heard a great cricketer say with naïve simplicity, "If I hadn't caught it, it would have done for me." As a captain he was singularly judicious, as was I. D. Walker, with great command of temper in difficulties. In 1870 he disabled himself early in the game, and it is pleasant to find that a substitute was allowed:—

"At the request of the M.C.C. the Notts captain allowed Mr. H. A. Richardson to bat in place of Mr. Walker, who could take no further part in the game. It was said that this was contrary to the laws of cricket, and that it was a precedent which might lead to unpleasantness in the future. This anticipation has not been realized."

In recent times Mr. A. C. Maclaren showed, we think, a similar leniency, and we trust that in future no murmurs will make it desirable for captains always to take their legal, but not very sportsmanlike "pound of flesh." Mr. V. E. Walker is still with us, and long may he live to take an interest in the game of which he knows so much!

I. D. Walker's loss is so recent that it is not necessary to do more than say that his great performances are all to be found here, with abundant reminiscences of his charm as a man and a captain. Till the last he was keenly engaged in coaching Harrow boys; and setting sentiment and the glamour of the past aside, we may say that he was a better coach than his predecessors in that position. He gave the boys more freedom, he was pleased even when they hit his lob, he cramped no fast bowlers into medium pace, and let the young idea grow the way it would. He gave up first-class cricket and his captaincy of the Middlesex eleven for the characteristic reason "that he was no longer equal to the task of fielding through long three-day matches." It is notorious that similar disabilities have not always caused a judicious disappearance; we can only repeat that the sooner a man's fielding is considered a thing to look to the better for English cricket. I. D. Walker's own peculiar stroke was on the off—over point's head square with the wicket, says Mr. M. C. Kemp here, but Dr. W. G. Grace says over cover-point's head. At any rate, the ball went to the boundary if it was a half-volley. Nor is a half-volley so bad a ball as might be imagined. We have seen the best players of to-day miss it occasionally when they were apparently well set. And they missed it in former days. Mr. Bettesworth has secured from a well-known Kent cricketer of some thirty years back the following reminiscence:—

"The wicket was in a peculiar condition," he said, "and, when we went out to field, C. I. Thornton, our captain, said to me, 'I say, Crawford, I think those slow cockadoodles of yours might possibly be useful on this wicket.' So he put me on first. I had to bowl to I. D. Walker, who was then one of the finest bats of the day; it was the only time that I ever played against or saw one of the Walker family. The first ball was a straight half-volley, without the slightest break, and as luck would have it, Walker missed it completely and was bowled. He was immensely surprised. So was I! R. A. H. Mitchell came in and drove the next ball back to me with such force that it smashed my hand, and, after completing the over as best I might, I had to retire. Mitchell carried out his bat for 125."

There are plenty of excellent anecdotes in these pages. Here is the story of another half-volley and of a blow which we have seen inflicted without any serious harm, though it has been fatal within our experience too. Dr. W. S. Church was bowling and getting his man into difficulties:—

"Suddenly the batsman, in desperation, rushed out and drove the ball back with great

force. The bowler was too far up the wicket to have time to get his hands in position to catch it, and it hit him full in the forehead, bounding almost straight up to a considerable height. When it fell it landed into the hands of one of the fieldsmen. The bowler was not incapacitated in any way by the blow. When he was a candidate for the Eleven Mr. Church had once to bowl to Mr. Reginald Hankey, and had the pleasure (or pain) of giving him a half-volley to leg, which was duly punished by one of the latter's marvellous square-leg hits. The ball pitched over the road into the other field, and as there were no boundaries the fieldsmen who went after it had to jump the hedges. The hit produced nine runs."

Left-hand bowlers with enormous breaks—Barratt, Emmett, Buchanan—cut a considerable figure throughout the book, as might be expected. We have seen them all—indeed, found the first two pungent in speech, as befitted wily men who had taken the measure of many batsmen and found them fools. Barratt was overworked for many years when Surrey were short of bowlers, and spoilt himself by self-indulgence later. He had a bigger break than Emmett, but the latter was the more difficult; there may have been some method in his mad record of many wickets and many wickets. He bowled loose commonplace stuff, and then, as Mr. V. E. Walker remarks here, "a most diabolical kind of ball, perhaps more difficult than any bowler before or since." He stood at the opposite pole to Alfred Shaw, who never bowled a wide in his life. There is much in the book about Mr. C. I. Thornton (why does not some one put his unequalled hitting into a book?) and other great lights, but it would be unfair to pillage further from Mr. Bettesworth's stores. Just one more reminiscence, showing that umpires have their private feelings. Mr. P. J. T. Henery writes of a Harrow umpire:—

"In one of the Harrow Wanderers' matches at Lascelles Hall someone on the other side had annoyed old Jim by making uncomplimentary remarks upon his umpiring. So old Jim turned to one of the Harrow Wanderers and said (referring to the man who had offended him), 'When you see him coming in, sir, you says to me, "Jim, ere 'e comes"; and then you says to me, sir, "Jim, ow's that?" and then I says to you, sir, "You may chuck 'er hup, sir!"'"

The author's usual sagacity seems to fail him on p. 301. Here a report is quoted stating that I. D. Walker "had a narrow escape early in his innings, that usually 'good shot' Mr. Royle missing the wicket, and Mr. Tylecote had his finger hurt in trying to handle the ball." Mr. Bettesworth does not see, he says, where the "narrow escape" came in, as the wicket-keeper was evidently not able to put down the wicket. Of course, Mr. Royle threw straight at the wicket, and if he had hit it the batsman would have been out. The escape was narrow, we doubt not; Mr. Royle was a splendid field, indeed known to us in earlier days as "the best cover-point in the world."

As the editor of the volume remarks, the snap-shot photographer had not arrived when the Walkers were in their prime, nor would they have desired to stalk to the wickets with a prospect of their airs and graces being reproduced on the cinematograph. Still, of the photographs available a good use has been made; the only thing we miss is a suitable picture of Mr. V. E. Walker

in cricket dress. We think that we have seen one, if not two such.

The Amherst Papyri at Didlington Hall, Norfolk. By P. E. Newberry and W. E. Crum. (Quaritch.)

THIS volume is a proof, if one were needed, that the possessors of collections of valuable antiquities are endeavouring to make their treasures known both to the scientific expert and to the large mass of people who take an intelligent interest in archaeology in general. It is common enough for the descendants of historical families to allow the contents of their muniment rooms to be examined and published with the object of finding a solution of difficult problems in English history; but it is too often easy to find possessors of antiquities neglecting to make available to the student information which is frequently of priceless value, and lies unheeded from generation to generation. The "account" of the Amherst papyri is a fitting sequel to three Egyptological private catalogues which have been published during the last twenty years. The catalogue of the Alnwick Castle collection was published by the Duke of Northumberland in 1880, that of the Lady Meux collection in 1896, and that of Mr. Hilton Price in 1897. Each volume was illustrated and published in quarto, and it is to be hoped that other possessors of private collections will follow the example set by the Duke of Northumberland.

The nucleus of the Amherst collection of Egyptian papyri was a group of five documents which had been collected by the late Dr. Lee, and which in 1868 passed by purchase into the possession of Lord Amherst of Hackney. From Mr. Newberry's introduction we learn that the little group of five has been added to, and that Lord Amherst is now the possessor of about two hundred documents of various sizes, written in hieroglyphics, hieratic, Coptic, demotic, Greek, and even Arabic. The attention of the Egyptological world seems to be drawn in no small degree to the study of demotic papyri, and any one who, even in matters of detail, adds to the knowledge of this difficult branch of Egyptology is doing excellent work. One of the best ways of promoting the study of demotic is to publish good autotype copies of demotic papyri, and as the Amherst collection is so rich in that class of document, we are very glad to find that they will form the subject of another volume. If Lord Amherst will publish a *corpus* of his demotic papyri and have transcripts of the texts into hieroglyphics made and issued with them, he will confer a great boon on all students of demotic. It has been urged more than once by experts that it is impossible to transcribe demotic texts into hieroglyphics, but if this be the case, how does the expert know what word he is translating and how it is written? Unless professed experts in demotic transcribe the texts which they declare they can translate, and that soon, the Egyptological "man in the street" will believe that demotic texts can only be rightly understood when they are accompanied by Greek translations, and that the labours of Brugsch and Revillout have been in vain. It is time for demotic scholars to

give reasons for the faith which is in them, and if they have to confess that they *cannot* transcribe what they translate, the sooner the confession is made the better.

The fragments of papyri preserved in the Amherst collection are of very considerable interest, and first and foremost must be mentioned those which belong to the so-called "Berlin Papyri." Among them we have a portion of the story of Sanehat, which describes the adventures and troubles which befell a young Egyptian who wandered away among the desert tribes of Syria nearly five thousand years ago; and a portion of the story of the peasant who was robbed of his asses and the goods with which they were laden by a townsman probably of Heracleopolis. The peasant reported his loss to the Wāli of the day, and his speech so entertained this official that, with the king's consent, he was made to come day by day and plead his cause before him. When the king and the Wāli had amused themselves sufficiently they caused the stolen goods to be restored to the peasant, and also gave him the property of the man who had stolen them. Next in importance are fragments of two pages of the papyrus which records the famous "Harim Conspiracy" against the life of Rameses III., and tells how one Pen-hui-ban obtained by wrongful means a book of magic from the Royal Library, and how, according to the instructions given in it, he made wax figures and philtres whereby he and his friends hoped to enchant and strike with disease and blindness the officials of the king who remained faithful to him. For these acts he was tried and condemned to death. Following these is a fine fragment of the famous Abbott papyrus, which records the prosecution by the Egyptian Government about B.C. 1000 of certain robbers who lived by plundering the tombs of Thebes. The robbers were eight in number, and all of them were in the employ of the Temple of Amen. Having been bastinadoed in the good old-fashioned way, they confessed that they had stripped the gold off the mummies of a king and queen; that they had burnt the mummy bandages, &c., then and there; that they had carried off all the gold, silver, and copper vessels which they had found in the tomb, and had divided them into eight lots, and that each robber had taken one lot. Want of space prevents our calling attention to all the interesting fragments which Mr. Newberry has described, and we must limit ourselves to the mention of only two more, *i.e.*, part of the official document which records the prosecution of certain thieves for stealing from the tombs gold, silver, and copper during the reign of Rameses IX., and part of a geographical papyrus of the reign of Ptolemy IX., Euergetes II., containing the names of the nomes of Lower Egypt. Lord Amherst's Coptic treasures are represented in Mr. Newberry's "account" by the transcript of the will of one Tsiblé, the daughter of Gapatios, which Mr. Crum has translated. The dialect in which the document is written is that of Sa'id, in Upper Egypt, and it dates probably from the seventh century of our era. Throughout the volume Mr. Newberry has supplied transcripts of all the important hieratic texts which have been printed in type by Messrs. Harrison, and his short

introductions or prefaces are to the point. We notice that the paper on which the book is printed bears in the water-mark the arms of Lord Amherst, to whom the grateful thanks of all Egyptologists are due for a well-illustrated catalogue of a valuable collection.

A Bibliography of English Military Books down to 1642, and of Contemporary Foreign Works. By Maurice J. D. Cockle. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

THIS is an admirable book, filling a serious gap in English bibliography, for no author before Mr. Cockle has essayed the laborious task of compiling a complete list of military books printed on this side of the Channel, and foreign catalogues have almost completely ignored our contributions to the military art. Down to the date of the outbreak of the Great Rebellion—the point at which this volume halts—there are no fewer than 166 books of English provenance dealing with the art of war. Mr. Cockle has examined and calendared them all, save some few of which no copy now exists; for there are works whose existence is only vouched for by their entry in the books of the Stationers' Company, and of which neither the British Museum, the Bodleian, nor any other library can show an example. Fortunately they are mainly translations, such as those of Basta on 'The Government of Light Horse' and of Londoño on 'Military Discipline,' of whose originals plenty of specimens can be found. Under each of his 166 headings Mr. Cockle has placed not only a transcript of the title-page of the book in question and notes as to its size, its illustrations, and the libraries in which it can be consulted, but also—whenever it is a work of the least importance—a short account of its contents and a note as to its author. It is this which constitutes the great value of his labours, for the inquirer into military antiquities can see by means of this analysis exactly which books bear upon the particular topic in which he is interested. No one without such assistance would guess, *e.g.*, that "a treatise called 'Lucar Appendix'" was entirely on artillery, or that William Neade's 'Double Armed Man' was concerned with an ingenious (and impracticable) attempt to combine the virtues of the bow and the pike in a single weapon.

It is curious to note how late the scientific study of the military art began in England. Owing to the absence of a standing army and the century and a half of almost unbroken domestic peace which England enjoyed from the end of the Wars of the Roses down to the outbreak of the Great Rebellion, the professional soldier was for several generations a rare figure on this side of the seas. When found he was, in the early half of the sixteenth century, a returned mercenary from the wars of Italy, and in its end an adventurer who had seen service with William of Orange in the Netherlands or with Henry of Navarre in France. His training and his ideas would be essentially continental. It is natural, therefore, that most of the earliest English books on soldiering should be either adaptations or mere translations of the standard Italian and Spanish treatises of the day. When not derived from this source they are

generally compilations by scholars without any practical knowledge of war, who borrow their ideas (with or without acknowledgment) from Vegetius or Machiavelli. Such a book, for example, is Proctor's 'On the Knowledge and Conduct of Warres,' published in 1578, which (as Mr. Cockle reminds us) is the first technical military book other than a mere translation which was produced in England. It is neither valuable nor interesting. Indeed, the first books full of original matter and literary merit which appeared on this side of the Channel were published as late as 1590. These are the treatises of those fine old soldiers of fortune Sir John Smythe and Sir Roger Williams. They were engaged in a fierce controversy respecting the relative value of the bow and the musket. Smythe was the elder—he was a first cousin of Edward VI., for his mother had been the sister of Queen Jane Seymour—and had seen much service in Germany and Eastern Europe before the outbreak of the war in the Netherlands. The main thesis of his 'Certain Discourses concerning the Effects of Divers Sort of Weapons' is that England should disregard the Spanish methods of war, leave the new-fangled musket alone, and stick to her glorious old weapon the long-bow. The musket, he urges, is heavy, a slow-shooter, easily put out of order, silenced by a rainstorm which wets its powder, a trap to the unpractised soldier. He had seen nervous recruits forget to put wadding between powder and ball, or let the bullet drop from the muzzle by holding it depressed, or ram in one charge above another; hence in a long skirmish, at a distance of only 100 yards, between large bodies of troops, he had seen three hours' fighting end in the wounding of no more than thirty men. If one side had been armed with the good old bow, the other would have been riddled and driven from the field in the first twenty minutes. Sir Roger Williams, who had seen the Netherlands wars from both sides, for he had served under Romero as well as under Orange, is all for modern methods and the improved musket. "He would rather have 500 good arquebusiers than 1,500 bows"; a few weeks of rain and cold give the archer cramps and rheumatisms, so that "he can no longer shoot great shoots," while the musket will shoot as strongly as ever as long as the soldier has strength to touch it off, whatever be his bodily condition. Moreover, archery, he contends, is falling off, while the musket is being rapidly improved in construction, so that it shoots more rapidly and further than was the case a few years back. It must win, he holds, and he was right; for only seven years after his book was written the Privy Council finally decreed that the bow was no longer to be accepted as the weapon of the militia.

Of foreign works on the art of war Mr. Cockle, aided by the labours of continental bibliographers, has collected nearly a thousand names. The sixteenth-century authors are generally some twenty years ahead of their English contemporaries; it is not till a new device or weapon has been long in use abroad that we find the first mention of it in England. When it had become universally accepted some English soldier of fortune wrote a pamphlet in its

favour, or translated a foreign text book dealing with it, and so it was tardily naturalized on this side of the Straits of Dover. In nothing is this more clear than in the art of gunnery. The first book dealing with it that was published in England, which only dates back to the year 1587, was Bourne's 'Art of Shooting in Great Ordnance.' But treatises entirely devoted to cannon had appeared in Italy as early as 1450; and in 1537 Tartaglia, the first scientific artilleryman, had produced in his 'Nova Scientia' the foundation of all the later manuals. This author has some modern touches; he recommends the trick that has been constantly employed by the Boers during the last nine months of giving an extra range to a gun by digging a hole under its trail. Not so modern are two tremendous tales that he gives on his own authority. One is of a large piece, which had just been discharged, that drew into its mouth (by the suction of inrushing air to fill the vacuum) a little dog that chanced in going by to smell the muzzle of it. Another is his discovery that if two balls are fired in rapid sequence from the same cannon, the second will go faster than the first. The former has made a hole in the air, and the latter travels rapidly down it, "finding the atmosphere wholly stirred with the pellet of the first shot, and much tending or going towards the place to which it has been driven by that shot." But these humorous excerpts are not fair to Tartaglia, who was a man of real genius and an indefatigable experimenter.

We must add a few words of commendation for Mr. Cockle's well-chosen series of illustrations, which include reproductions of the portraits of Sir Francis Vere, Major Bariffe, and other early authors, some good plates of pike and musket drill from Hexham's 'Principles of the Art Military,' and—most interesting of all—the first known battle plan. This is a sketch map of Pinkie from William Patten's 'Expedition into Scotland' (1548); the troops are indicated by the same methods that would be used by a military draughtsman of to-day, though the execution is rude. It would be perfectly possible to reproduce the design on the Ordnance map, so carefully has Patten indicated all the natural features of the field.

Collection de Documents pour l'Histoire Religieuse et Littéraire du Moyen Âge.—Tome II. *Tractatus Fratris F. Bartholi de Assisio de Indulgentia S. Mariæ de Portiuncula.* Nunc primum integrè edidit Paul Sabatier. (Paris, Fischbacher.)

THE second volume of this series will appeal to a more learned and perhaps more restricted public than that which preceded it—the 'Speculum Perfectionis.' Its contents are varied—unpublished letters of St. Francis, descriptions of manuscripts, a bibliography of a Florentine friar, and a long study of the documentary history of the famous indulgence of St. Mary of the Angels. In his 'Vie de S. François' some years ago, to the questions Did Francis ask for this indulgence? Did Honorius III. grant it? M. Sabatier answered a categorical "No." Since that time he has devoted

"the patience of four Benedictines (of the good old times)" to unravelling the heap of documents in which the legend has survived, his researches have led him up to a different conclusion, and he is now a believer in the authenticity of the pardon.

The story of the indulgence is well known. In 1215 or 1216, when Francis was staying at the Portiuncula, it was revealed to him that he should go to Perugia to Honorius III. and ask for an indulgence for the church he had repaired. When he came to the Pope, he asked boldly that whosoever should come to that church confessed and contrite, and duly absolved, should be absolved *a pœna et a culpa* in heaven and earth from the day of his baptism to the day and hour of his entry into that church. The indulgence granted, the Pope, as a concession to the cardinals, who were strongly opposed to it, restricted it to one day, August 2nd. Francis was going off when the Pope called him back to point out that he had no formal grant, to which he replied, "Your word is sufficient; God will make manifest His work."

The principal historical argument against the authenticity of this pardon, the absence of a Bull being thus accounted for, is the silence of the early Franciscan biographers on the subject. Of these, however, there are but three distinct sources, the lives of Thomas of Celano, the 'Speculum Perfectionis,' and the 'Legenda Trium Sociorum.' For the silence of the first there are valid reasons; the second is not a life of Francis, but a polemic which often rises into a panegyric; and the very existence of the third as an authentic work is not yet allowed. The destructive criticism of the Bollandists ('Anal. Boll.,' xix. ii.) makes it difficult to accept the traditional text, and much of it applies also to that of Marcellino and Domenichelli. How can a text which speaks of events happening in 1253 as past be accepted as having been written in 1246?

The earliest authentic documents relating to the pardon are, then, the group of attestations of 1277, a date when all the companions of St. Francis were dead indeed, but when there was little opportunity of imposing a new tradition, not resting on their authority, on the world. Its existence is proved, too, by the testimony of Francis of Fabriano, who gained the pardon in 1268; by a constitution of the Order forbidding the receipt of money offerings on the day of the pardon in 1280; and by the treatise of Olivi, written near 1279, but first published in 1895. Collateral evidence also seems to show that the pardon was firmly established at that period. The attestations were duly sworn before a notary, and a thirteenth-century copy is in existence. They bear witness that Brother Masseo, who went with Francis to Perugia, and Brother Leo had frequently repeated the story of the granting of the indulgence.

A second group of attestations was brought together by Theobald, Bishop of Assisi, in 1314 (Add. 27,627). These are often associated in MSS. with the curious attestation of Michael Bernardi, as in two or three MSS. of the British Museum. A manuscript of the late fourteenth century gives a good text. It omits the words in parentheses on p. lxxxiii, and adds in the next line "12 red and 12 white roses." It

gives one a sense of the wide-spread fame of the indulgence to find a contemporary copy in a minstrel's pocket-book cheek by jowl with loose songs and satires (Harl. 913). A third group, circa 1335, is mainly interesting as showing the rapid growth of legend in response to the popular demand for miracles.

Placed, then, in face of the two questions M. Sabatier asked himself in the light of the additional evidence he brings forward, we are, with him, bound to accept the attestations of 1277 as authentic, with the exception of that of Petrus Zalfanus (p. 26). But, on examining them, we find the story rests on the authority of two of the companions, Masseo and Leo, and that the testimony of Brother Leo tends to show that the pardon was not published at the time of granting. Benedict of Arezzo, one of the attestants, who knew St. Francis, does not give his authority for the indulgence, but only that of Brother Masseo. Looking, then, at the circumstances of the stricter group of early Franciscans, we can hardly help attributing the growth of this belief in the minds of Leo and his fellow to their ever-increasing love of their shrine, overshadowed as it was by the gigantic basilica on the hill above.

It is noteworthy that, as far as we know, without exception the only English manuscripts which deal with the pardon give the attestation of Bishop Theobald, followed by that of Benedict of Arezzo or by the narrative of Michael Bernard. The oldest MS. (Harl. 913) seems to have belonged to some friars of the south of Ireland, and the copy of the attestations is in a hand of the period of Edward II., certainly not later than 1340. After the attestations comes a long story of the witness of an evil spirit, a later form of which appears in Bartholi (pp. 70-77). The story shows conclusively that the pardon was now a great success. It had rivals and imitators. In Ravenna St. John had consecrated a church in person one night, and the canons proclaimed that they had an indulgence *a pœna et culpa*, which the devil assured his hearers was in reality only for three years and 120 days. In Perugia the friars preachers claimed the Portiuncula indulgence for their feast of August 3rd. But a stronger rival appeared for a time, as Celestine V. granted in 1294, first *viâ voce* and a month after by Bull, a precisely similar indulgence to our Lady of Collemayo, an indulgence which was promptly revoked by his successor Boniface VIII. two years later. As M. Sabatier observes, this promptitude shows what would have been the fate of the Portiuncula indulgence if it had not been firmly established, and, we may add, if it had had any documentary foundation to be revoked.

The earlier forms of objection to the indulgence seem to have been raised by the jealousy of other Italian cities—Ravenna, Bologna, Perugia—against Assisi, and naturally the earlier stories and miracles are directed to this aspect; but in the fourteenth century the chief objectors were the Dominicans, and similarly special additions were made for their benefit. In the Harleian story the Bolognese lady who is possessed by the devil admits that the Franciscans are three times better than the Dominicans, and makes a scathing reference to false Christians, who, it seems, are placed in hell below the infidels, and far below the

devils; but the later editors added four pages of special probation to this. A nice mediæval story is preserved of St. Macarius, who wished to make peace between God and the devil. God consented to forgive the devil if he would ask forgiveness. But the devil refused point blank, and even argued that an ample apology was due to him for having been kept so many years in hell. Elsewhere the possessed woman reminds the priest of his third pilgrimage to Assisi, when his two sisters who were with him on that journey "vos plurimum affixerunt." It is refreshing to note that they discovered the woman was possessed because she talked cleverly.

We can hardly speak too highly of M. Sabatier's work in this volume. His description of the various manuscripts he has consulted will lighten the work of any one interested in the sources of Franciscan history. The edition of Bartholi seems final, and his account of Father Mariano of Florence fills a gap in Franciscan literature.

We are specially interested in the letter to Brother Elias printed on p. 113, a copy of which is found in the British Museum (Add. 16,567, f. 180) in a little volume of Franciscan miscellanea of great value. We may suggest that the words of the proposed rule on p. 115 seem to have been adopted with modification and passed into some sort of authority before the date of the letter in the 'Legenda Trium Sociorum' (p. 202, ed. Marcellino), thus dating the latter before 1223. We look forward with interest to the next instalment of the series, the life of Brother Elias. Dr. Lempp will have much to do to reach the high standard of excellence set him by M. Sabatier in the first two volumes of the collection.

A History of Sanskrit Literature. By A. A. Macdonell. "Short Histories of the Literature of the World." (Heinemann.)

If the literature of India remains wholly unfamiliar to the public it will not be for want of readable descriptive handbooks. It is not long since we noticed Mr. R. W. Frazer's excellent 'Literary History of India' (*Athen.* No. 3684, June 4th, 1898), a sketch of Indian literature as a whole, mainly addressed to the general reader. Prof. Macdonell's work is primarily designed to meet the needs, which have been pressing for some time past, of practical students of the Indian classics, forming "a guide," as he puts it, "setting forth in a clear and trustworthy manner the results of research down to the present time." There is, indeed, room for both books. The subject is wide, and surely all-important to the rulers of India.

In the sketch with which the book opens of the progress of Sanskrit studies a word should have been said of James Prinsep, the great pioneer in Indian epigraphic research. The whole subject falls, as is perhaps fairly well known, into two main divisions, formed by the period of the Vedic hymns, the oldest poetry of our race, with their ancillary writings, and the later literature, "Sanskrit" in the narrower sense, ushered in by the rise of Buddhism in the fifth century B.C. For the first of these two periods the professor's treatment is

exceedingly full, and this is the more appropriate as Vedic studies have made immense strides in recent years, a progress to which our author has himself made solid contribution, and also as the only comprehensive modern account (that of Von Schröder) is written in German, and thus is a closed book to most students in India, where, indeed, the "Veds" are glibly talked of, but their critical study is all but unknown. To such readers, too, should be especially valuable the account (at the beginning of chap. iv.) of the European principles of critical interpretation. The description of the Vedic hymns is on the whole attractive, and the illustrative passages are well selected, and translated with spirit and freedom. Here and there, however, sidelights have been overlooked, such as ethnology and primitive religions and the testimony of non-Brahmanic literature suggest. From an Oxford writer it is strange to find no mention of Dr. Tylor or Mr. Lang; and it is a graver omission when one finds nothing about works like the Pali 'Tevijja-sutta,' Buddha's 'Discourse on the Three [not four] Divisions of [Brahmanic] Scriptural Learning.' Some such notice should have been added to the account of the fourth Veda—the Atharva—in chap. ii. or vii.

Passing now to the second division of the book, one may correct from the Sanskrit literature both of the Buddhists and of the Jains the statement (p. 278) that "literary prose is found only in fables, fairy-tales, romances, and.....drama." The chapter (x.) on the Epics says much in little space on the vast subject. Excellent, too, is the next chapter on the "Kavya, or Court Epic." Summarizing in a few words the results of recent researches (mostly inaccessible to all but professed scholars) in epigraphy in this connexion, it gives a welcome *coup de grâce* alike to the antiquated fable of the 'Nine Gems of Indian Literature,' and to the readjustment of native tradition more recently attempted by Prof. Max Müller under the guise of an alleged "Renaissance" in the sixth century A.D. That such clearing of the ground is not superfluous may be shown from the fact that even within the last year or so two otherwise well-informed Indian writers have persisted in hawking round in primers this falsely made set of "gems."

The main work concludes with an interesting chapter on "Sanskrit Literature and the West." The "technical" literature is relegated to an appendix, which takes somewhat the form of annotated bibliography. It is divided into law, history (very brief, yet it is not quite a case of "snakes in Iceland"), grammar (add a note on the papers by Liebhich, Kielhorn, and others on Chandra), lexicography, poetics (a subject easy to make interesting if space had been available), mathematics, medicine, and arts. This is succeeded by useful "Bibliographical Notes," containing also some of the author's "second thoughts" on his text. He should correct at p. 439 the implication that the Asiatic Society in Calcutta is a branch of that in London.

We have submitted the book to the kind of test which, perhaps, the author (an experienced teacher) would most value, namely,

use with learners. As a result we find it, on the whole, very well adapted to its main object, which is practical. Perhaps here and there the account of the later Vedic literature (e.g., the analyses of certain texts) could have been shortened or put into an appendix for such students as require it. Such transference might make room in the text for matter of more general interest now consigned to the appendix, and also for some notice of the quasi-historical literature, both in verse (explored by Bühler and others) and in prose (tales, *prabandhas*, &c.), e.g., the two Jain works recently translated by Mr. Tawney, but not mentioned here. If we have discussed the book mainly from the student's point of view, we would not leave the impression that it is at all likely to repel the general reader. At the most he may occasionally be called on for a little judicious "skipping," and many who will not read these pages through should find them genuinely valuable for reference. Not in vain will have been Prof. Macdonell's labour if he succeeds at all in bringing home to the British public the truth embodied in his opening sentence: "Since the Renaissance there has been no event of such world-wide significance in the history of culture as the discovery of Sanskrit literature."

A Dictionary of the Bible, dealing with its Language, Literature, and Contents, including the Biblical Theology. Edited by James Hastings, D.D.—Vol. III. *Kir-Pleiades*. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)

THE new volume of Hastings's 'Bible Dictionary' does not fall below the standard reached by the two preceding instalments. If the interest attaching to the articles is not quite so great as it was in the first two volumes, the inequality appears to be due entirely to the unavoidable accident of alphabetical arrangement. Subjects like Babylonia and Egypt cannot be expected to occur more than once in a work like the present, nor is it possible to find a topic which can at all come near the most absorbing account of Jesus Christ that is to be found in the second volume. But the absence of unique pre-eminence of subject does not necessarily imply a lack of important and even brilliant work, nor need a volume of this kind be devoid of a high, though secondary degree of fascination. It may, as a matter of fact, be safely affirmed that students of religion will find a very considerable amount of most valuable information in the long series of articles in this 'Dictionary,' and that philologists, historical students, and even geographers, will find much to interest and help them.

The foremost place among the articles here we are inclined to assign to the article on St. Paul, by Prof. Findlay, of Headingly College, Leeds. It occupies thirty-four pages and over, and is thoughtful and thorough throughout. Prof. Findlay seems to have omitted nothing that is worth mentioning. His reasoning is well balanced, and his manner of presentation clear and interesting. His standpoint is that of an enlightened orthodox theologian, and he tries to hold the balance between the historical and the dogmatic schools of thought. On p. 716 he pointedly says that

"the prepossessions of historical theory may be equally warping with those of dogmatic system; the focus of the picture may be displaced and its colours falsified by philosophical no less than by ecclesiastical spectacles."

The longish article on St. Peter by Dr. F. H. Chase may fitly be glanced at next. It extends from p. 756 to p. 779. It is less brilliant than the article on St. Paul, but it is nevertheless useful and thorough. We may notice that in the portion dealing with 'St. Peter in Christian Tradition' Dr. Chase arrives, after a careful investigation of all the available evidence, at the conclusion that the Apostle did visit Rome and was martyred there. It is rather difficult to assimilate the appended conjecture that St. Paul himself summoned St. Peter to Rome; but this part also of Dr. Chase's argument deserves consideration. Among other noteworthy accounts we must mention those of St. Luke, St. Mark, and St. Matthew, by the Rev. L. J. M. Bebb, Dr. S. D. F. Salmond, and Prof. J. B. Bartlett respectively. The article on the Philipians is written by Prof. J. Gibb, of the new Westminster College, Cambridge. Old Testament books are less prominently represented in the present volume, but we may accord special mention to the articles on Leviticus and Numbers, by the Rev. G. Harford-Battersby, co-editor of an important work on the Hexateuch published this year. The entire subject of the Biblical books is also treated in the articles entitled 'Old Testament,' 'Old Testament Canon,' 'New Testament,' and 'New Testament Canon.' It does not seem wholly clear why we are here presented with four separate articles instead of two, but we must assume that the editor had some satisfactory reason for his plan. The overlapping of material occasioned thereby is to be regretted, and more careful economy of space in this and other parts of the volume might have left more room for some subjects which appear to have been dealt with much too curtly. The Canon is, however, a subject of special interest and importance, and there is a gain in having some lines of investigation presented from two different points of view. The articles on the language of the Old Testament and the Old Testament Apocrypha are by Prof. D. S. Margoliouth; and Prof. J. H. Thayer, of Harvard, writes on the language of the New Testament.

The present volume abounds, as we have hinted, in valuable matter of varied and more general interest. The article on 'Marriage,' extending from p. 262 to p. 277, by Dr. E. Barnes, of Peterhouse, will probably be carefully studied from a sociological as well as a religious point of view. The writer is candid enough to say that "marriage with a deceased wife's sister is certainly not directly forbidden." One would be inclined to say that it is certainly neither directly nor indirectly forbidden in the Old Testament, but Dr. Barnes has probably employed guarded language in order to make some room for the contention of the Karaites, who by a certain composite form of analogy arrived at the conclusion that a man may not marry his deceased wife's sister. The question as to whether an alteration in the present English law is expedient or not is, of course, not settled thereby. A very

interesting and instructive article on 'Money,' occupying pp. 417-32, has been written by Prof. A. R. S. Kennedy. The writer combats the opinion that there was a native Jewish coinage in the reign of Simon the Hasmonæan, and considers that such coinage was first introduced in the reign of John Hyrcanus, Simon's son and successor. This "has hitherto been the *questio vexatissima* of Jewish numismatics," and specialists in this science will no doubt give due consideration to Prof. Kennedy's reasoning.

Notable among the articles bearing on ancient geography and ethnology are those on 'Palestine,' by Col. Conder; on 'Moab and the Moabites,' by Prof. W. H. Bennett; on 'Phœnicia,' by the Rev. G. W. Thatcher, of Mansfield College, Oxford; on 'The Nile,' by Mr. W. E. Crum; and on 'Mizpeh,' 'Machpelah,' and other subjects, by Sir Charles Warren, who appears to be almost as busy with the pen as he has lately been with the sword. Articles like those on 'Natural History,' 'Nature,' and 'Philosophy' have a value of their own. The editor is evidently anxious to show the attitude which, to the eye of the intelligent Christian, religion takes up towards philosophy and science.

From what has been said it will be seen that a dictionary of this kind must be of great value to a very large number of persons. At the beginning of the preface special stress is laid on the fact that the work "is intended as a contribution towards furnishing the Church for the great work of teaching." The promise contained in this statement is being conscientiously and most learnedly fulfilled. It is, from the teacher's point of view, hardly possible to over-estimate the value of the vast and varied amount of well-digested information contained in these volumes. On the other side, it has to be considered that full freedom of utterance and thoroughly favourable presentment of advanced views cannot be expected in a dictionary of this kind. Some sort of compromise appears to be postulated by the very fact of its being intended for general teaching. We do not mean to say that the writers are in any sense one-sided, or that there is a want of impartiality in any of the articles. We are, on the contrary, struck with the fair-mindedness and width of learning displayed almost everywhere in this important work. But it may be held that the freer play of the human intellect has been avoided rather than encouraged, and that on this account the highest and finest forms of religious conceptions have in some important matters been missed. A judgment of this kind must, however, necessarily depend on the religious standpoint of the individual student or thinker; and we are aware that very many will consider that the present dictionary is endowed with the utmost freedom that the human intellect has a right to claim. It is to be hoped in any case that the clergy will make full use of one or other of the great Bible dictionaries that are now passing through the press. It is indeed remarkable how little the rank and file of our accredited religious teachers seem to know about the books which they are supposed to explain to the people. The publication of these new dictionaries is a step in the right direction.

There should be war unceasing against ignorance and obscurantism, and our leading scholars are, fortunately, trying their best to spread the light.

NEW NOVELS.

Monica Grey. By Lady Hely-Hutchinson. (Murray.)

A SOMEWHAT lengthy dedication of this novel by the wife of the present Governor of Natal is addressed to those "women for whose strained hearts my own has ached in un-availing sympathy all through these long days of agonizing suspense and anxiety." The reference is, of course, to those who have suffered from the war in South Africa; and it must suffice to explain the somewhat exaggerated and sentimental strain in which the story is conceived. We have a perfectly good and beautiful young married woman, the mother of three children, confessing her love to a hopeless invalid, and vainly trying to inform her husband that, in sentiment only, she loves another. The tone throughout is unnatural, and the facts hardly support the epithets which are heaped on them. The best portion of the book is the sketch of the gossip and scandal of fashionable life. This is cleverly rendered. But the rest is not so good. The "I" of the story is vainly introduced. No sufficient cause of death is assigned to the unhappy lady whose only complaint is the loss of her would-be lover. Perhaps the tone of sadness and the absence of hope in the narrative are accounted for by the date of the preface; it was written in December last, when the war looked very unpromising. It reflects the feelings of a charming and cultivated mind, but it is not good fiction.

Sons of the Morning. By Eden Phillpotts. (Methuen & Co.)

IN spite of certain attempts at preciosity and a too obvious searching after strenuous words, this author has a vivid style and a powerful grasp alike of human nature and the moods and phases of what in comparison we class as inanimate. It is a pity there should be this tendency to mannerism, that words like "dislimn" and "hypethral" should appear in contrast to such grovelling modernisms as "a wage," because without them the descriptive passages would run the smoother, and no discord would interfere with our enjoyment of such word-pictures as those of Scor Circle and Watern Tor. The moods and phases of Dartmoor have seldom been better described, and the scenic setting is ever appropriate to the action of the drama which is played by the dwellers in and around Bear Farm. Honor Endicott, the last of her ancient yeoman race, is an orphan maiden who rules her labourers—a reasonably rustic and humorous set of originals—and orders her acres with sympathy and intelligence, when there comes upon her as the result of neighbourhood from childish days the love of a sentimental and affectionate young squire, who is not gifted with strength of character. Though she sees his weaknesses, Honor genuinely returns his attachment, and all goes well till the arrival of Myles Stapledon, her cousin, to stay at the farm, to which he is to contribute the assistance of his capital and skill. Myles is a com-

plete contrast to the young squire. Grave, sensible, and anxious, he is a man with depths and heights of feeling unintelligible to the æsthetic, but rather shallow nature, which soon suspects him as a rival. Honor partly appreciates him—so far, indeed, that when taxed with her lingering love for the squire, who has departed in a moment of generosity to leave the coast clear, she frankly says she loves both her suitors. What the *dénouement* is we do not propose to divulge, but it ought to interest readers.

A Prick of Conscience. By Alan St. Aubyn. (Digby, Long & Co.)

THOUGH the main outlines of this story are sufficiently familiar, they invariably offer difficulties to the novelist. The young married woman of so-called "smart" society, who prefers a soldier to her legitimate husband, is the object of frequent study. Alan St. Aubyn complicates this sufficiently involved theme with another which relates to a governess and companion who is introduced into the troubled household. For a time the story goes well. But there is a point at which the colouring becomes too lurid, as in this instance:—

"Carrie's flirtation like everything else she did, was crude and inartistic: she did not even use the expedients that other women use. She was reckless and defiant. She did not care what people said about her, and she had no restraining sense of decency."

It is only fair to add that the requirements of decency are always strictly observed in the pages of the book; but it is not the best we have had from this pen.

The Conquest of London. By Dorothea Gerard. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS is no parable spoken for the benefit of the War Office, nor lurid battle-piece drawn for the delectation of Gallophobes, but the story of a campaign undertaken by four motherless girls, who, having received an unexpected legacy, attempt, with the confidence of absolute simplicity, to subjugate society in town as the best means of employing their capital. The sisters are well contrasted, and in spite of their reprehensible designs upon the freedom of mankind are so simple, so light-hearted, and so true, that one experiences real regret when the childish bubble bursts and Cinderella and her companions have to go home again. Fortunately, by a not too improbable coincidence, a disinterested admirer establishes himself near them in the country, and the situation (financial and sentimental) is left in a fair way of being saved. There are some evidences of hasty writing. For instance, "Whom could she be?" is not grammar.

Many Days After. By C. Howell. (Digby, Long & Co.)

THERE is too much gloom in the story entitled 'Many Days After.' Two men independently contemplate suicide, but one kills the other; and the murderer's death by his own hand is only delayed until his son's marriage with the victim's daughter. The story is one of life (and death) in England somewhat more than thirty years ago, and the writer's style is curiously consonant with the sadness of the narrative. The composition is careful, if somewhat stilted, and

by no means free from mannerism. There is hardly a touch of humour throughout, if we include a very poor pun that occurs in the dialogue. It would be difficult to derive pleasure from a perusal of the book.

The Bride of Llangasty. By J. E. Patterson. (Digby, Long & Co.)

THERE is a passage in this story which recounts how a young novelist (the hero) found a humane publisher, who sent a cheque to the author before his first book was published. If this is the characteristic of humanity in publishers, it is to be feared that business is not prospering. There are other passages in 'The Bride of Llangasty' on the subject of novel-writing (as, for instance, at p. 139) which the author hardly appreciates in his (or her) composition. The story is very sad, and it is not well written. It suffers from an excess of sentiment, but shows the best intentions on the part of the writer, who may fairly hope to achieve better results.

FINLAND.

Der ausserordentliche finnländische Landtag, 1899. Die Antwortschreiben der Stände auf die kaiserlichen Vorlagen über die Umgestaltung des finnländischen Heerwesens. Uebersetzung des Originaltextes. Herausgegeben von Dr. phil. Fritz Arnheim.—*Das staatsrechtliche Verhältnis zwischen Finnland und Russland.* Von B. Getz.—*Ein Beitrag zur Beurteilung der staatsrechtlichen Stellung des Grossfürstentums Finnland.*—*Das Recht Finnlands und seine Wehrpflichtfrage.* Von einem finnländischen Juristen. (Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot.)—The publication of a German translation of the 'Reply of the Finnish Estates to the Tsar's Proposals for the Reorganization of the Finnish Army' owes its existence to a wish expressed by several eminent German authorities on constitutional law. Indeed, owing to the fact that the military proposals were closely connected with the imperial manifesto of February 15th, 1899, and, though prior in date, presented in themselves an application of its autocratic principles, the strenuous opposition of the Extraordinary Finnish Diet of January–May, 1899, has a special historical interest. The reply of the Estates is calm, dignified, and convincing, and although it touches a constitutional question sensibly affecting the whole nation, it rarely assumes an impassioned tone. Its intrinsic value is heightened by a clear and precise diction, no doubt attributable to the fact that several of the most eminent jurists and historians of Finland were engaged in drafting it. Although rejecting the Tsar's proposals, the Estates submit a scheme of their own, by which the number of men in the Finnish army would be largely increased, and in which other concessions are made to the Russian demands. Dr. Arnheim has written an able and lucid explanatory preface, and has supplied a useful list of German, French, and English works relating to the history, constitution, statistics, &c., of Finland.—The object of the pamphlet by Mr. Getz and of the two other essays evidently is to refute certain Russian journalists and jurists who have denied the constitutional rights of Finland as an autonomous state. The second of the pamphlets is a *résumé* of Dr. Hermanson's exhaustive work 'Finnlands statsrättsliga ställning.' The third, by a 'Jurist of Finland,' is bright and incisive in its style. All three pamphlets prove incontestably that a constitution was not only granted by Alexander I. in 1809, but that it has been recognized and maintained by all his successors, and consequently, whatever view may be taken of the relations between Russia and Finland, the

Grand Duchy can only be rightfully governed, as regards all its internal affairs, upon the basis of its own laws. In fact, for ninety years Finland has been so governed, and the recent edicts must, therefore, be regarded rather as autocratic decrees than as having the sanctity of law. To give an English version of a passage in the last of the pamphlets:—

"The object of the Russian Government's proposals in relation to the Grand Duchy is not only military, but also and chiefly political; the ultimate design being to curtail, if not to abolish, the autonomy of Finland, and to Russianize the people."

The case of Finland is also discussed eloquently by W. van der Vlugt, a professor at Leyden, in *Pour la Finlande* and *Le Conflit Finlandais*, which are both published at Paris in the 'Editions de l'Humanité Nouvelle.' The latter book considers the question from the jurist's point of view, and claims that the right is on the side of the weaker party. 'Pour la Finlande' describes the visit to St. Petersburg of six delegates from different countries to present a collection of protestations to the Tsar on the treatment of Finland. The author is amusing in his comments on the bland way in which Russian officials "gild the pill," as Molière has it, until it is swallowed almost imperceptibly. The European deputation could not get audience with the Tsar, but there is a striking account of the recognition of their services by the people of Finland when they passed through the country on their return from Russia. The author thinks highly of the charms of the French language, and certainly yields it himself effectively in this little account of a "lost cause."

TRANSLATIONS.

Debts of Honour. By Maurus Jókai. Translated by Arthur B. Yolland. (Jarrold & Sons.)—The veteran Jókai has written another of his thrilling stories, in which the extraordinary fertility of his imagination is conspicuous. We have pictures of faithless wives and gipsy women existing in strange relations with country gentlemen. There is more of the gipsy "business," in fact, in this novel than most of the other productions of the author. The ride of the gipsy brigand and the fight between the horse and wolf are described rather in the manner of the transpontine drama. The obligation of honour is the necessity laid upon the hero Lorand of shooting himself at the end of ten years as the stipulation of a duel. He escapes from this ghastly dilemma in consequence of the fraudulent conduct of the challenger. The novel concludes with a terrific scene in which the gipsy girl Czippa is stabbed to death. The hero, who has long been in love with her, marries her on her deathbed, and himself dies soon after. Some readers may remember that the unfortunate General Gerstenzweig shot himself at Warsaw in the early sixties in consequence of a duel of the kind mentioned in the novel. It somewhat resembles also the plot of the 'Pistol-shot' ('Vystriel') of Pushkin. We imagine that youthful readers will chiefly appreciate the scenes at wild out-of-the-way inns and the fights with gipsies; the latter are always picturesque people for stage business. The best things in the book in our opinion are the descriptions of scenery and the occasional dry cynical aphorisms in which the author indulges. From some of the phraseology and the spelling (e.g., traveler) one might imagine that the translation comes to us from America. Mr. Yolland is, however, a young Englishman. The work is fairly done. The account of the Hungarian poet Vörösmarty, given in a note on p. 46, strikes us as curious; he wrote no "legend," unless his epics are to be so called, and as regards his "remarkable translation of Shakspeare's works," he only published one, 'Julius Cæsar.' Bálint is not a "name peculiarly Magyar," it is simply Valentine. What reader of Hungarian poetry has not heard of Valentine Balassa (Balassa Balint)?

Mr. Yolland is rather a new hand at the language, and will doubtless be able to better his knowledge of the literature of the country as time goes on.

We have now before us the complete set of *The Novels and Tales of Ivan Turgenev* (Heinemann) in fifteen volumes, translated by Constance Garnett. References have already been made to the merits of this version, which Stepniak pronounces "as near an approach to the elegance and poetry of the original as I have ever come across." If only a few other foreign classics were presented with similar care one might hope for the creation of a new and higher standard in such matters, and for a little more discretion on the part of the English buyer in resisting ill-printed perversions. These volumes are sold at a sum less than that asked for an ordinary English novel or book of short stories.

A very long and sensational story fills the pages of *The Catacombs of Paris*, by E. Berthet (Constable & Co.). A romantic, but slight love episode is used to furnish a motive for an account of the subterranean caverns and passages which undermined Paris at one time, and which were filled up and concealed shortly before the outbreak of the great revolution. It would be difficult at any time to make such a story readable, and it is harder still to understand how a translation could be in any better position than the original. The English rendering is a piece of intelligent work due to M. C. Helmore; but the task of giving life and interest to the stilted and prolix narrative is beyond the powers of any translator. In its present form it is a volume of nearly five hundred pages of about three hundred and fifty words each. It should be added that in the main the story is perfectly proper, and in no way unsuited to the requirements of the general reader. Berthet was a voluminous writer of fiction for nearly half a century, and a few only of his many compositions have been translated into English.

RECENT VERSE.

Attempts in Verse. By Charles H. Hoole. (Rivingtons.)—Beautifully printed and bound in white parchment, this volume ranks also, by virtue of the work inside it, above the ordinary run of the verses we receive. Mr. Hoole has education and good taste, but he has read the masters in poetry, perhaps, too well to be original. Imitative certainly appears the blank verse of 'Cæcilus,' a long narrative of a Christian convert in Trajan's time. Here, in spite of many effective lines, the story rather seems to drag—a defect, we think, almost inevitable in modern blank verse used for narrative. Those who have triumphed over it may be counted on the fingers of one hand. Mr. Hoole is fully equipped for his subject; his knowledge even emboldens him to use the word "delator" without any sign that it is not ordinary English. Perhaps he hardly knows what indolence prevails in the understanding of such matters in the common world of to-day outside Oxford. The Biblical story of Ruth is pleasingly given in a form which recalls Tennyson's 'Dora.' This 'Eastern Idyll' loses, however, by trying to be more than a simple picture of life. It is cumbered with a little hoard of reflection and sentiment which spoils much of its bare pathos. Ruth sees in the flowers she passes a happy omen of her success. So far so good, but there follows immediately:—

Yes, such was man, ere toil and busy care
Had robbed the fields of all that seemed so fair,
Ere wild ambition and the lust of gold
Lured from their homes, like cattle from the fold,
A hapless race, and bade their pleasures cease,
And robbed if not of life, at least of peace.

These lines are a surprisingly close imitation of Goldsmith's manner in 'The Traveller,' but here they are out of tone. 'Dora,' too, shows a woman amid the harvest and the flowers, but no excur-

sions and reflections such as Mr. Hoole fancies. He has given us a few scraps of translations from the classics of such quality that we ask for more. Here his blank verse is excellent. There are some sonnets, too, which are above the usual level. It is our common experience that this form of verse is the best done by the modern toilers up Parnassus.

A Book of Verses, by Robert Loveman (Philadelphia, Lippincott Company), consists of little poems which have been gathered from several American periodicals. They are mostly of the elaborately simple sort which comes of much hammering by the song-smith; indeed, they lack freedom and ease rather sadly. One likes to think that a lyric is made straight off, or, though one knows it is not, to be able to fancy so when one reads it. Patient work has produced good taste as a rule in these pages, but the lady to whom one of the poems is written, "Preciosa," might have stood as god-mother to several of the others in a literary sense. In the more elaborate forms, where he can show his cleverness, Mr. Loveman pleases us best. Here is a little trifle about the scene 'Behind the Scenes':—

Behind the scenes the kings and queens
Are merely mortals; Juliet leans,
A tired girl, against the screens,
Behind the scenes.
The final act is on, and lo!
The loving heart of Romeo
Must crack with misery and woe;
The noble Paris, too, shall die,
And tears spring up in every eye;
Then exit all, while rogue and saint
Are scrubbing off the mask of paint,
Behind the scenes.

Some of the poems seem to imitate the naïve style of R. L. Stevenson in his verses for children. They do not come off very well; the trick is overdone, or perhaps we have only lately come to realize that such poetry is a trick—an adult fraud which would take in no child as genuine matter.

Leafing Willows, by Oakes Burleigh (Reading, Thorp), is the best of two or three little volumes which we have read through without lighting on anything of real mark. It is, we gather, a first attempt, and a promising attempt too. There are sonnets included, of course, which are reasonably good in expression. Achievement, however, is much rarer in the metre of the following piece, which we like well enough to quote:—

Music, come and wrap me round,
Fill the silence full of sound,
Fill it, that there be no room,
Nor for discord, nor for gloom;
For my thoughts so shaken are,
E'en the chords of silence jar.
Come, then, Music, child of air,
Blend these notes of pain and care
With the strains which evermore
From the central Song-Heart pour,
Wherein grief and gladness meet
In one harmony complete;
Thus, once more, shall silence be
Tuned to perfect peace by thee.

Mr. Burleigh knows the country well, and the flowers too, and we should be glad to see some work of his again, as he is not always copying other men, and has a neat gift of observation. Only let him beware of "precious" style and look carefully at his language, asking the question our modern and minor poets, we should guess, seldom put to themselves, Is it English?

It is given to very few to write even decent patriotic poetry. *Ballads of Greater Britain*, by B. G. Ambler (Stock), lack distinction. It is so fatally easy to be fairly fluent, to write the sort of things which composers love, for music is married to very mortal verse, as a rule, nowadays. Occasionally Mr. Ambler's efforts are tolerable, but he hardly ever manages to keep up a consistent standard. Here is a not despicable stanza from 'Our History in Stone':—

For those who went before and made
The path of Empire straight,
For those beside us unafraid
Who watch us forging fate;
For children, and for those unborn,
Who wider years shall see,
Strive in the glory of the dawn
For larger liberty.

After all, Mr. Ambler is a good deal above many versifiers who have burst into blossom as the result of the war. A recent critic speaks of "a wave of indignant emotion" as sweeping away old barriers of convention and wealth and class distinctions, referring, we gather, to the feelings of patriotism and pride in England aroused by the war. He also looks forward to a higher standard in art as the result of this national commotion of spirit. We are not so sanguine. Certainly the new rise in poetry has not yet been obvious.

Lays of Ancient Greece. By Eudemus. (Redway.)—Rossetti hated long poems, and we find these four lays of Marathon, Thermopylæ, Salamis, and Plataea decidedly long, leaving aside the Recitative supposed to be uttered by the oracle after Marathon, which does not exactly reach the standard of mysterious half-phrases reached by, say, the prophetic Cassandra, and certainly does not recall the great style of even the latest of the utterances which declared that the oracle of Phœbus was quenched and dead. The barriers between prose and verse are in many quarters being broken down, or, at any rate, verse is extending its vocabulary most notably. Eudemus goes on his steady level way in a style which enables him to include a good deal. Artabanus, "venerate sage," having spoken,

To this advice, commensurate with his views,
Sensuous and indolent, gave the monarch ear,
So counsel of Mardonius to refuse,
Fostering a haunting sense of craven fear,
Till on his midnight dreams spectres appear,
In vague presentment of Darius' shade,
Whose words sepulchral toned he seems to hear,
And which in memory of the dead were made
Disquieting, and the Emperor Xerxes sore dismayed.

This is a stanza fairly representative of the whole work. We leave readers to their opinion of its merits in style and language, merely surmising that this kind of thing is pretty easy to write, and also that a good many people will find it pretty hard to read. Eudemus is very slack about the spelling of classical names.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

How, we wonder, would Buckle's big book be received by the public nowadays? We have before us, from Mr. Grant Richards, *Social and Imperial Life of Britain: Vol. I. War and Empire*, a ponderous tome by Mr. Kenelm D. Cotes, which suggests this reflection. Mr. Cotes is a kind of modern Selden—a Burton of the 'Anatomy' without Burton's humour and pathos. His book is an enormous, undigested mass of quotation—with guiding thought and purpose no doubt, but nevertheless ill calculated to attract the modern student. It will probably be thought unreadable, yet contains much of that heaping together of the results of wide reading which in other and more leisurely times made Buckle famous. To judge from Mr. Cotes's preface, he seems to think his view of war—of the effect of national character on its preparation and operations—original. But it is all to be discovered in the germ in the obscure hints of Clausewitz, who does not figure in Mr. Cotes's copious index; and what is true in Clausewitz has been worked out and made clear in the writings of Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, also not indexed. Mr. Cotes has read Mahan, and attributes to that American writer a good deal of thought which is due in the first place to Sir John Colomb and in the second to Mr. Spenser Wilkinson. The merit of Mahan is that he made himself read by the general public, and popularized principles which are to be found in the work of others. Mr. Cotes twice calls 'The Influence of Sea Power' a "revelation." It was, doubtless, to Mr. Cotes, but not to those who in this country or in Germany had followed the development of strategic conception. Mahan has never pretended to be the "Columbus" that Mr. Cotes makes him, but this fact does not detract from his merit as a writer—it only makes Mr. Cotes's language a "revelation" of the acquaintance of

Mr. Cotes with the field of thought on which he has somewhat rashly entered. Before he writes, as he promises, on the "geography of sea power and empire" he should go through a course of Spenser Wilkinson.

MR. CHARLES H. KELLY publishes *Chaplains in Khaki: Methodist Soldiers in Camp, on the Field, and on the March*, a selection of letters, chiefly from Wesleyans, describing the war, and edited by "H. K."

Memories of some Oxford Pets, by their Friends, collected by Mrs. Wallace, with a Preface by W. Warde Fowler (Oxford, Blackwell; London, Fisher Unwin), is a little book containing a collection of stories about animals. We are told in the preface that its sole object is "to win something for the sick and wounded in the war which has made this winter such a sad one," and it is almost needless to say that in the circumstances it has our fullest sympathy. There are twenty-one articles, to which no fewer than twenty-seven writers have contributed, and we dare not select any names for special mention for fear of offending those who would be omitted. Dogs, of course, form the majority of the pets, but an owl, a jerboa, a chameleon, and even a hen figure in the list; while in number cats come next to dogs as pets, "Tom of Corpus" being immortalized by Sir Frederick Pollock. One of the best epitaphs, and certainly the shortest that we recollect on a favourite grimalkin is "Micat super omnes." We wish the book every success.

THERE is much to remind one of Mr. Thomas Greenwood's 'Amateur Casual' in *Tramping with Tramps*, by Josiah Flynt (Fisher Unwin). Mr. Flynt gives an alternative title, 'Studies and Sketches of Vagabond Life,' which accurately represents the contents of the volume; though it should be added that the narratives are given from personal experience, often of a painful nature. Thus the author says, "I have had to take my share of jail life, and I have never been so nervous and impatient as when undergoing it"; and in another place:—

"In company with two other tramps, I was made to run a gauntlet extending from one end of the town of Oxford, Indiana, to the other. The boys and men who were 'timbering' us threw rocks and clubbed us diligently. I came out of the scrape with a rather sore back, and should probably have suffered more had I not been able to run with rather more than the usual speed. One of my fellow-sufferers, I heard, was in a hospital for some time."

Most of Mr. Flynt's experiences are associated with American tramps, who seem to have a much better field for operations than their European brethren. He writes well, and his book is of more than common interest. It is remarkable that an American gentleman of good education should have devoted himself to a study of life which involves many disagreeable associations. He has tramped in Russia and Germany, and in England and Scotland. He has been employed by an American railroad corporation to report on the most effective means of relieving the railroads from tramp-travellers. Some of his stories are good; an instance may be quoted. Some tramps near Denver had bargained with a woman to take her son as an apprentice. He adds:—

"The mother had stipulated with the men that they should never teach him anything bad, and the idea struck them as so comical that they fell in with it. Though they swore continually in his presence, they invariably gave him some respectable version of the conversation; and while about the only words he knew were curse, he was made to believe they signified the nicest things in the world. He died just as unknowing as he lived, but it was a cruel death."

The book is apparently "made" in America, and is very largely illustrated.

MESSRS. BLACK have sent us *Municipal London, 1900*, a paper-covered handbook from the pen of Mr. C. A. Whitmore, M.P., than whom no one is more competent to write on the subject. It is not unnatural that a strong

Conservative, in part responsible for Mr. Balfour's Act, should somewhat exaggerate its importance. The alteration of vestries into municipalities does not make them boroughs in the usual sense, but "metropolitan boroughs," which are vestries in disguise. The facts, however, are accurately set forth.

Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France* and *Orations of Cicero* are two new additions to "The Scott Library" (Walter Scott). Mr. George Sampson's note on Burke is almost entirely political. He thinks that the lighter vein was not one that Burke worked successfully. We cannot agree, for he had a happy gift of pleasantry in Latin and English too. Johnson could remark, "No, sir, I never heard Burke make a good joke in my life," but it is fairly clear that Johnson was jealous of a serious rival to his conversational ability in his friend. The translation of the selected editions of Cicero offered is by William Guthrie, an eighteenth-century scholar, who was laborious and fairly accurate, but not, it must be confessed, an attractive writer of English.

MR. ROBERT BLATCHFORD has published a slight volume of personal views entitled *My Favourite Books* ('Clarion' Office). We cannot say that we care for the gushing introduction by a friendly pen. Mr. Blatchford declares that he could write two novels with less labour than he has spent on this book. Well, we should prefer one tolerable novel to it, though it is not uninteresting, and is vigorous enough to challenge the compliment of dissent at times. Mr. Blatchford admires Carlyle greatly, but is not very sound on Æschylus.

We have on our table *Illustrated Guide to the Valleys of the Bielese Region*, by P. Padovani and E. Gallo (Nutt).—*How to Learn a Foreign Language*, by W. Pulman (Philip & Son).—*Æschylus: Prometheus Vincit*, edited by F. G. Plaistowe and T. R. Mills (Clive).—*A Simplified French Conversational Manual*, by L. Litta (Nutt).—*La Tour des Maures*, by E. Daudet, edited by A. H. Wall (Macmillan).—*Some French Phrases in Every-day Use*, by the Rev. L. H. Pearson (Relfe Brothers).—*Matriculation Directory, June, 1900* (Office, 32, Red Lion Square, W.C.).—*University College, London, Calendar, Session 1899-1900* (Taylor & Francis).—*The Yorkshire College, Leeds, Calendar, 1900-1901* (Leeds, the College).—*The Path of the Sun*, by W. Sandeman (Simpkin).—*Commercial Law*, by W. D. Edwards (Methuen).—*How to Deal with your Banker*, by H. Warren (Grant Richards).—*The Coming of the Kilogram*, by H. O. Arnold-Forster (Cassell).—*First Book of Home Geography*, by R. S. Tarr and F. M. McMurry (Macmillan).—*The Origin of Lourdes*, by W. Lescher (Washbourne).—*The Jubilee History of the Derby Co-operative Provident Society, Limited, 1850-1900*, by G. J. Holyoake and A. Scotton (Manchester, Co-operative Printing Society, Ltd.).—*World's Congress Addresses*, by C. C. Bonney (Kegan Paul).—*Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute, Vol. XXXI.* (the Institute).—*The Witchery of Books*, by J. F. Crump (Simpkin).—*In an Old Garden*, by Lady Henry Somerset (S.P.C.K.).—*The Queen, the Shamrock, and St. Patrick: an Address*, by J. S. Flynn (Simpkin).—*Bunce the Bobby and the Broads*, by Fritz Zorn (Jarrold).—*A Martyr of Old York*, by J. B. Milburn (Burns & Oates).—*Christianity as an Ideal*, by the Rev. P. H. Waddell (Blackwood).—*What England owes to the Puritans*, by the Rev. S. B. Handley (Allenson).—*Trust and Fight!* by Cecil H. Martin (S.P.C.K.).—*A Book of Daily Strength*, edited by V. D. Davis (Green).—*Interpretations of Poetry and Religion*, by G. Santayana (A. & C. Black).—*Legalized Wrong: a Comment on the Tragedy of Jesus*, by R. C. Chapman (New York, Revell Co.).—*Offering and Sacrifice*, by A. F. Scot (Burleigh).—*Cempuis*, by G. Giroud (Paris, Schleicher Frères).—*Thomas Paine, 1737-1809*, by M. D. Conway, translated from

the English by F. Rabbe (Paris, Plon, Nourrit & Cie.).—*Discours aux Étudiants*, by L. Bourgeois and others (Paris, Colin).—*Die letzten zwanzig Jahre deutscher Literaturgeschichte, 1880-1900*, by E. Thomas (Leipzig, Fiedler).—*Walther von der Vogelweide*, by K. Burdach (Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot).—*Storia e Fisiologia dell'Arte di Ridere*, by T. Massarani, Vol. I. (Milan, Hoepli).—and *L'Entente Anglo-Française à l'Avènement de Louis Philippe*, by J. Tessier (Caen, Delesques). Among New Editions we have *Cassell's Guide to London* (Cassell).—*Wellington*, by G. Hooper (Macmillan).—*The Household of the Lafayettes*, by E. Sichel (Constable).—*Rough Justice*, by M. E. Braddon (Simpkin).—*The Economics of Modern Cookery*, by M. M. Mallock (Macmillan).—*The Complete Prose Works of Ralph Waldo Emerson* (Ward & Lock).—and *Une Joyeuse Nichee (A Merry Houseful)*, by Madame E. de Prossensé, edited by S. Alge (Dent).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

- Theology.*
Egan (R. B.). *The Unknown God, and other Sermons*, 3/6
Gould (R. F.). *The Biblical Theology of the New Testament*, cr. 8vo. 3/6
Lowry (S. C.). *The Days of our Pilgrimage*, cr. 8vo. 3/6
Pope (G. W.). *The Tirumvacagam in Sacred Utterances of the Tamil Poet, Saint, and Sage, Manikka-Vacagar*, 8vo. 21/ net.
Williams (T. L.). *Thy Kingdom Come*, cr. 8vo. 3/6
Fine Art and Archaeology.
Carroll (J.). *Freehand Drawing of Ornament*, 4to. sewed, 1/6
Douglas (L.). *Fra Angelico*, roy. 8vo. 12/6 net.
Rhys (E.). *Frederic, Lord Leighton, extra* cr. 8vo. 7/6 net.
Thorogood (S.). *The Manipulation of the Brush as applied to Design*, folio, 4/ net.
History and Biography.
Dixon (C. M.). *The Leaguer of Ladysmith*, bds. 3/6
Hamilton (J. A.). *The Siege of Mafeking*, cr. 8vo. 6/6
Olliphant (Mrs.). *Queen Victoria*, imp. 8vo. 3/6
Perkins (J. B.). *Richelieu, and the Growth of French Power*, cr. 8vo. 5/6
Robertson (H. S.). *Voices of the Past from Assyria and Babylonia*, cr. 8vo. 4/6 net.
Geography and Travel.
Bacon's *New Large-Scale Atlas of London and Suburbs*, 21/6
Cook (F. A.). *Through the First Antarctic Night, 1898-9*, roy. 8vo. 20/ net.
Pollok (Col.) and Thom (W. S.). *Wild Sports of Burma and Assam*, roy. 8vo. 18/ net.
Philology.
Hatch (B.) and Redpath (H. A.). *A Concordance to the Septuagint, Supplement, Fasc. 1*, 4to. sewed, 16/6
Rouse (W. H. D.) and Sing (J. M.). *Kerckhoffs in the Syntax and Idioms of Attic Greek*, cr. 8vo. 3/6
Science.
Catalogue of Eastern and Australian Lepidoptera Heterocera: Part 2, Noctuidae, Geometridae, &c., by Col. C. Swinhoe, 8vo. 42/6
Hunt (C.). *Gas Lighting*, Vol. 3, roy. 8vo. 18/6
Scott (D. H.). *Studies in Fossil Botany*, 8vo. 7/6 net.
General Literature.
Besant (Sir W.). *The Fourth Generation*, cr. 8vo. 6/6
Cambridge University Calendar, 1900-1901, cr. 8vo. 7/6 net.
Ellis (B. S.). *Iron Heart, War Chief of the Iroquois; Red Jacket, the Last of the Senecas*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 each.
Hamilton (M.). *The Dishonour of Frank Scott*, cr. 8vo. 6/6
Howell (C.). *Many Days After*, cr. 8vo. 6/6
Mansergh (J.). *Sisters Three*, cr. 8vo. 3/6
Patterson (J. R.). *The Bride of Langsaty*, cr. 8vo. 6/6
Phillipotts (H.). *Sons of the Morning*, cr. 8vo. 6/6
Pryce (R.). *Jezebel*, cr. 8vo. 6/6
Robson (I. S.). *The Girl without Ambition*, cr. 8vo. 3/6
St. Aubyn (Alan). *A Prick of Conscience*, cr. 8vo. 6/6
Winter (J. S.). *A Self-Made Countess*, cr. 8vo. 6/6

FOREIGN.

- Fine Art and Archaeology.*
Conze (A.). *Die attischen Grabreliefs*, Part 11, 60m.
Robida (A.). *Le Vieux Paris en 1900*, 10fr.
Philosophy.
Boulard (E.). *Le Collectivisme Intégral*, 3fr. 50.
Busse (A.). *Riz in Porphyry Isagogen et Aristotelis Categorias Commentaria*, 12m.
History and Biography.
Avenel (H.). *Histoire de la Presse Française*, 25fr.
Collin (J.). *L'Éducation Militaire de Napoléon*, 7fr. 50.
Geography and Travel.
Aulert (H.). *Les Femmes Arabes en Algérie*, 3fr.
Philology.
Dieter (F.). *Laut- u. Formenlehre der altgermanischen Dialekte*, Vol. 2, 9m.
Science.
Cordemoy (C. de). *Les Ports Modernes*, 2 vols. 60fr.
General Literature.
Lewal (Général). *L'Avancement fin de Siècle*, 3fr.
Mourey (C.) et Brunel (L.). *L'Année Coloniale*, 6fr.

AN EMIGRANT.

"Ueque adeo quiddam proprium notumque requirit."

Is she asleep, asleep
Alone, in fair far land?
Lulled with the murmuring deep
And shadowy waters keep
Fast by the flower-lit strand,
Is she asleep, asleep?

If she awake, awake
On bliss-embowering shore,
Be sure her heart will break
For the old sad voices' sake,
That reach to her no more,
If she must wake, must wake.

Ah! guard her dream, her dream,
Though songs call blithe and clear
About the enchanted stream;
Lest left in sooth she seem
Of all she loves to hear,
Rest she adream, adream.

JANE BARLOW.

COL. JOHN ROY STEWART.

September 3, 1900.

THE reviewer of my 'Prince Charles' says that I call John Roy Stewart "a bad man," &c. I don't. The epithets are applied to the rather notorious Lord Lovat. A. LANG.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHN & Co. announce in *History, Geography, &c.*: *The Land of the Moors*, by Budget Meakin.—*The Antarctic*, by Dr. Karl Fricker.—*A Forgotten Empire (Vijayanagar)*, by R. Sewell.—*The Women of the Renaissance*, by R. de Maulde la Clavière, translated by G. H. Ely.—*Architects of English Literature*, by R. F. Sharp.—*The Empress Augusta*, by C. Tschudi, translated by E. M. Cope.—*The Campaigns of the Derbyshire Regiment (95th)*: (3) *Egypt, 1882*, by Major E. A. G. Gosset.—*Madagascar, Mauritius, and the other East African Islands*, by Dr. C. Keller, translated by H. A. Nesbitt.—in the "Social England" series: *Chivalry*, by F. W. Cornish; *History of the Fine Arts*, by Prof. G. Baldwin Brown; *The English Manor*, by Prof. Vinogradoff; *The Evolution of Household Implements*, by H. Balfour; *Mysteries and Miracle Plays*, by L. T. Smith; *The Social Position of Women*, by C. F. Smith; and *The Navy*, by W. L. Clowes. In *Philosophy and Theology*: *A History of Utilitarianism*, by Prof. E. Albee.—*Phenomenology of the Spirit*, by G. W. F. Hegel, translated by J. B. Baillie.—*Aristotle's Psychology*, including the *Parva Naturalia*, translated and edited by Prof. W. A. Hammond.—*A History of Contemporary Philosophy*, by Dr. M. Heinze, also translated by Prof. William Hammond.—*Ethics: Vol. III. The Principles of Morality and the Sphere of their Validity*, and *Physiological Psychology*, both by Prof. W. Wundt, translated by Prof. E. B. Titchener.—*Life of the Third Earl of Shaftesbury*, edited by Dr. B. Rand.—*An Essay on Morality*, by A. Schopenhauer, translated by A. B. Bullock.—*Knowledge, Belief, and Certitude*, by F. S. Turner.—*Kali the Mother, by the Sister Nivedita*, edited by M. E. Noble. In *Science and Technology*: *Text-book of Paleontology for Zoological Students*, by T. T. Groom.—*Text-book of Embryology: Invertebrates*, by Dr. E. Korschelt and Dr. K. Heider, translated by Mrs. H. M. Bernard, and edited by M. J. Woodward, Vol. VI.—*The Romance of the Earth*, by A. W. Bickerton.—*Biological Types in the Vegetable Kingdom*, by W. M. Webb.—*Sports, Athletics, and Training*, adapted from Dr. Schmidt, by E. H. Miles.—*How to Make and How to Mend*, by an Amateur Mechanic.—*Mammalia*, by the Rev. H. A. Macpherson.—*Birds' Eggs and Nests*, by W. C. J. R. Butterfield. In *Belles-Lettres and Miscellaneous*: *Specimens of Bushman Folk-lore*, by Dr. W. H. J. Bleek and Miss L. C. Lloyd.—*A Dictionary of Foreign Quotations French and Italian*, by Col. Dalbiac and

T. B. Harbottle,—*Atlantis: the Book of the Angels*, interpreted by D. Bridgman Metchum,—*Christian Names of Girls*, by Helena Swan,—*A Poor Buffer*, by Helen Savile,—*The Adventures of Tod*, with and without Betty, by G. Cardella,—*Cookery Books*, by Col. A. R. Kenny—Herbert: (1) *Picnics and Suppers*; (2) *Vegetables and Simple Diet*,—Mrs. Frederick Graham, by A. Clowes,—*The Pestilence that walketh in Darkness*, by Mrs. Charles Agnew,—*Is there a Better Thing?* by M. M. T. Parker,—Herbert, an Epic Poem, by W. Marshall,—*In the Waiting Time of War*, and other Poems, by A. Mildmay,—*King Helge and Aslog*, by F. J. Wimbolt,—*Commerce and Christianity*, by G. F. Millin,—*The Science of Civilization*, by C. B. Phipson,—*Commercial Colonial Policy*, by John Davidson,—*Workmen's Compensation for Injuries*, by Prof. James Mavor,—*A Plain Examination of Socialism*, by G. Simonson,—*The Wonderful Century Reader*, by Alfred R. Wallace,—*Seneca's Tragedies*, text, with prose translation, by Walter Bradshaw,—*The German Empire and its Evolution under the Reign of the Hohenzollern: a German Historical Reader*, by J. Langhans,—*Inductive Geometry*, by H. A. Nesbitt,—*The History of England in Verse*, edited by R. Brimley Johnson,—*An Advanced German Writer*, by Prof. Kuno Meyer,—*Problems in Education*, by William H. Winch,—*The Child's Song and Game Book*, Part V., by H. K. Moore,—and several new editions of books on education and economics.

Messrs. Dent & Co. announce: *Birds that come to our Houses and Gardens*, by the Rev. H. D. Astley, illustrated by the author,—*The Holly Tree and The Seven Poor Travellers* of Dickens, with illustrations by C. E. Brock,—*The True Annals of Fairyland*, edited by William Canton: Part I. *The Reign of King Herla*,—*Asinette*, by Mrs. J. G. Frazer,—*Lullabies and Baby Songs*, compiled by A. L. J. Gosset,—*The Adventures of Odysseus*, told for children by F. S. Marvin, R. J. G. Mayor, and F. M. Stawell,—*Clouds and Sunshine*, by Frances, Countess Russell,—*Meditations of Marcus Aurelius*, edited by W. H. D. Rouse,—*Bacon's Essays*, edited by Walter Worrall,—*Cricket and Golf*, by the Hon. R. Lyttelton,—*Mendelssohn*, by S. S. Stratton,—*Handel*, by C. F. A. Williams,—*Alfred, Lord Tennyson*, by Dr. R. F. Horton,—in the various "Temple" issues: *Caxton's Version of The Golden Legend*, edited by F. S. Ellis, in 7 vols.; *Vasari's Lives of the Painters*, a new translation by Allen Hind, in 8 vols.; *The Romance of the Rose*, rendered into modern verse by F. S. Ellis, in 3 vols.; *White's Natural History of Selborne*; *Miss Mitford's Our Village*; *Mrs. Gaskell's Cranford*; *Macaulay's Essays*, edited by A. J. Grieve, in 5 vols.; *The Civilization of the East*, by Dr. Hommel; *Greek History*, by Dr. Swoboda; *Modern Chemistry*, 2 vols., by Prof. Ramsay; *Plants, their Structure and Life*, by Dr. Dennert; *Primitive Man*, by Dr. Homes; *First Aid to the Injured*, by Dr. Drinkwater; *Greek and Roman Mythology*, by Dr. H. Stending; and several illustrated English classics and volumes for children.

Messrs. W. & R. Chambers's new books include: *Seven Maids and Miss Nonentity*, by L. T. Meade,—*Charge!* or, *Briton and Boer*, by G. Manville Fenn,—*Venture and Valour*, by the editor of 'Peril and Prowess,' stories by G. A. Henty, A. Conan Doyle, G. M. Fenn, W. W. Jacobs, Tom Gallon, and others,—*Tom's Boy*, by the author of 'Laddie,'—*The Three Witches*, by Mrs. Molesworth,—*The Story of a School Conspiracy*, by Andrew Home,—and *Celia's Conquest*, by L. E. Tideman, all the above being illustrated. Amongst their new school-books are the "Twentieth-Century Primers" and "Concentric History Readers."

Messrs. Seeley & Co. announce: *The Celestial Country*,—*Cameos*, by Cyril Davenport,—*Emma Marshall*, by Beatrice Marshall,—*Helmet*

and *Spear*, stories by the Rev. A. J. Church,—*Wind Fairies*, and other Stories, by Mary de Morgan,—and new editions of *Madame*, by Mrs. Henry Ady, and *The Chemistry of Paints and Painting*, by A. H. Church.

Messrs. MacLehose & Sons will publish in the autumn Kant's *Cosmogony*, edited by Prof. Hastie,—*Worship in Spirit*, edited by Prof. James Cooper,—*Superstitions of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland*, collected entirely from oral sources by John Gregorson Campbell,—*Memories of the Tennysons*, by Canon Rawnsley,—*The Old Closets and Streets of Glasgow*, with an introduction by William Young,—*A Dialogue on the Good, being Problems in Morality*, by G. L. Dickinson,—*The Snell Exhibition in Glasgow University, an Account of its Founder and Foundation*, by W. Innes Addison,—and vol. iv. part i. of the *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society*.

Messrs. Horace Marshall & Son announce a number of new novels for immediate publication. These are *A Woman's Soul*, by Mrs. Heron-Maxwell and Miss Florence Eastwick,—*Mab*, by Harry Lindsay,—*The Minder, a Lancashire story*, by John Ackworth,—*The Vicar's Atonement*, by Mr. J. H. Panting,—*For Lack of Love*, by Miss L. Campbell Davidson,—and *The Grip of the Wolf*, by Morice Gerard. Later these will be followed by *The Heart of Babylon*, by Deas Cromarty, and *The Shadow of Gilsland*, by Morice Gerard. Mr. J. A. Hammerton has written a volume on J. M. Barrie and his Books. This week also Dr. Joseph Parker completes his *Studies in Texts* with the sixth volume.

Messrs. Duckworth & Co. are publishing this season *The English Utilitarians*, by Leslie Stephen, 3 vols.,—*Problems of Evolution*, by F. W. Headley,—*Princes and Poisoners: Studies of the French Court in the Seventeenth Century*, by F. Funck-Brentano, translated by George Maidment,—in the "Modern Plays" series: *The Coming of Peace (Das Friedensfest)*, by Hauptmann, translated by Janet Achurch; and *La Révolte and L'Évasion*, by V. de L'Isle Adam, translated by Theresa Barclay,—in "The Saints" series: *St. Nicholas*, by Jules Roy; and *Joan of Arc*, by the late Prof. L. Petit de Julleville. In Fiction: *The Monk Wins*, by Edward H. Cooper,—*The Visits of Elizabeth*, by Mrs. Clayton Glyn,—*The Banner of St. George*, by M. Bramston,—*Villa Ruben*, by John Sinjohn,—and *Wyemarle and the Mountain Fairies*, by H. Cooper, illustrated by "Wyemarle" and G. P. Jacob-Hood.

DYZEMAN'S DAY.

In the interesting review (September 8th) of vol. ii. of the 'English Dialect Dictionary' it does not seem to have occurred to the reviewer that Dyzeman's Day, sometimes Diesman's Day, a local name for the Feast of the Holy Innocents, may be only a corruption of Wise Men's Day, i.e., the wise men whom Herod the king sent to Bethlehem to search diligently for the young child.

I speak, perhaps, much more confidently than becomes me, but that is not because I am persuaded that my opinion is of any value, but because when I was a child in the north of England the Feast of the Holy Innocents was still sometimes called Wise Men's Day.

MARGARET HUNT.

THE BREVIALES OF DOMESDAY.

VISITORS to the interesting collection of manuscripts in the museum of the Public Record Office will be familiar with one aspect at least of the famous Breviate of Domesday, namely, that of the exquisite illuminations on the fly-leaves of the volume depicting the marvellous visions of the Confessor, and they will doubtless have shared the general wonderment at the preservation of the pictorial forms of the twelfth century in a manuscript assigned to the age of the first Edward since the Conquest.

Curiously enough, the archaism of these designs proves to be in keeping with the traditions of the volume. There can, in fact, be little doubt that this well-known record is itself the copy of an earlier Exchequer Breviate of which two other versions are still preserved. But this is not all. It can perhaps be shown that one of these versions dates back to the end of the twelfth century, whilst there are fair grounds for the belief that a still earlier version of this same Breviate must have existed near the beginning of the same century. Moreover, we are able to connect the object of its compilation with the existence of a whole class of inquests and precedent books reaching back to a period anterior to the great survey itself. The proof of these assertions is a very simple one. It is already known that three Breviates exist, although the title has been usurped by the most famous of them all. This is the illuminated volume above referred to, which has been connected by official tradition with the department of the Chamberlains in the Receipt of the Exchequer. No authority, however, can be found for the accepted date of its compilation about the close of the thirteenth century, and a careful examination of the volume might lead us to believe that this extreme discrepancy between the style of the illuminations and the character of the handwriting does not actually exist, for to many who had no preconceived opinion on the subject the latter would probably appear to belong to the first half of the thirteenth century. Possibly the later date may only mark the limit of a tardy recognition of the comparative antiquity of the MS., for it is well known that a famous official antiquary has left a note in the fly-leaves of this volume to the effect that both the text and the illuminations are obviously of the time of King Henry VII.

The second Breviate has been similarly connected with the office of the Remembrancers. It resembles the former as to its text, but has no illuminations or ornamented initial letters. The handwriting, however, appears to be of a still earlier date, and has many characteristics of the official style of the first years of the thirteenth century.

The third surviving Breviate is an imperfect copy* preserved in the Arundel collection (No. 153), and has always been assigned to the twelfth century from the character of the handwriting. It has been also usual to assign a common origin to this and to the Remembrancers' copy on the strength of certain Welsh notices entered on the fly-leaves of the latter, including a text of the 'Annales Cambrie,' which has been collated with the edition in the Rolls Series. Now the Arundel copy is known, on the authority of Gale, to have belonged at one time to the abbey of Margam. This Cistercian house was founded by Robert of Gloucester in 1147, and certain allusions in the 'Annals of Margam' point to the possibility of a connexion between the abbey and the royal scriptorium. Of all this, however, we have scarcely sufficient evidence, and we may be content with the supposition that, by some means or other, the monks were able to obtain a copy of an Exchequer Breviate towards the end of the twelfth century.

We may conclude our description of the three texts with an attempt to distinguish their respective origins. They all show unmistakable signs of a descent from a common original, but no one of them appears to be copied from another. It follows, therefore, that there must once have existed at the Exchequer a text of the Breviate earlier than the earliest of these surviving versions. This discovery (as it is the fashion to call such obvious deductions) naturally raises our expectations, and we may now attempt

* There is a note by Gale on the fly-leaf stating that he had seen a portion of a very similar manuscript in the Cotton Library, but doubtless this is only a reference to the twelfth-century transcript of the Domesday Survey for Kent in Claudius c. 5.

to trace back the history of this Breviate a little further.

The Margam volume is not a solitary instance of a transcript of the Exchequer hidages made on behalf of a religious house. We have what purports to be a nearly contemporary excerpt from the Exchequer Domesday made by Ingulf on behalf of the church of Croyland "breviter—plurima abbrevians." This, however, is no true breviare, and the very fact that the supposed Ingulf was unacquainted with the recognized formula of such an *abbreviatio* is only a further proof of the date and character of this compilation.

It is otherwise with the interesting breviare of the possessions of the church of Worcester compiled about the beginning of the twelfth century and entered in the Worcester Cartulary. Here appears a system of abbreviation agreeing so nearly with that employed by the Exchequer clerks that at first sight one is almost tempted to believe that these Worcester hidages were copied from an Exchequer Breviate of that time. It is true that the rubric states that this list has been compiled "secundum cartam Regis que est in thesauro Regis"; but "carta" is rather a loose word, and, moreover, one need not attach too much importance to the professions of the compiler in this connexion, seeing that he has elsewhere preserved a document which purports to be nothing less than one of the original returns presented to the Domesday Commissioners, but which, so far as this attempted distinction is concerned, may be dismissed as a pious fraud. In any case, however, there is in this breviare of the Worcester survey, whether at first or second hand, a pretty certain indication that the formula of the existing Exchequer Breviates was in use at the beginning of the twelfth century, and it is more than probable that similar compilations were prepared for other religious houses and for the principal honours during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. These, however, were not necessarily based upon the Exchequer volumes. The Worcester Cartulary itself has preserved a fragment of the hidage of the Gloucestershire possessions of the Church in a still more abbreviated form, and the same type is found in the Ramsey Cartulary* and elsewhere.

The true explanation of these spontaneous lists is that they were in use before the date of the great survey itself. In one aspect Domesday may be, and was, regarded as a *Liber Hidarum*, and in this aspect we may suppose that it was to some extent based upon existing Hidge Rolls of the eleventh century, of which a fragment still exists in the shape of the so-called Northamptonshire Survey. Such hidge lists would naturally be used in connexion with geld inquests like that of 1083-4, or at least with the collections of the geld which had been levied on the hides of England from the reign of Ethelred. It is possible that an official hidge book, forming a link between these earlier geld inquests and the Domesday Survey, may once have existed at the Exchequer. Indeed, there is a distinct notice of a Danegeld Roll which was used at the Exchequer before the year 1163 for checking the sheriffs' accounts of the Danegeld. This was not a breviare of Domesday, but its use leads to a guess at the object of these compilations. The preparation of the more or less conjectural lists of the *numerus hidarum* found in old English MSS. may be ascribed to a spirit of antiquarian research, or at most to the mild attacks of imperialism which may be traced in the constitutional effusions of Greater Britain scribes. Here, however, we have to do, not with an imperial or local hidge, but with the *hida geldans*, and with all its fiscal equations designed to keep pace with the development of constitutional taxation.

The title of "breviate," when applied to

these Exchequer compilations, is, indeed, really a misnomer, for the existing specimens, at least, have clearly no value whatever in their relations to Domesday Book, and could have possessed no interest for their reputed custodians as "impressions" of the great survey, compiled with authority. The Breviate is, in fact, a hidge book, and nothing else. But what was its actual use? It is impossible, in the absence of any such references as we frequently find to the later Feodaries, to offer more than a conjecture. In the first place, it is obvious that in the earlier part of the twelfth century the hidge book would have proved of real service for the assessment of the Danegeld, with its niceties of "super hidge." Besides this, it might have been occasionally useful for the purpose of checking the murder and assart fines assessed by the justices in eyre.

With the abolition of the geld the Breviate would still be available for the assessment of the *Dona* and *Assise*, the scutages and hidages which took the place of the ancient war-levy. Moreover, we must by no means assume that the hidge of Domesday continued to be the sole test of assessment at the Exchequer for the greater part of a century after its compilation. Something more than a mere enumeration of the hidge of the manor or its members is attempted by the compilers of the Breviate. They must know the tenants' names, in order that the responsibility for new enfeoffments may be fixed. From time to time new inquests will be necessary, and the returns will serve, as it were, to post the Breviate up to date. Thus we shall expect a plentiful crop of hidages during the first half of the twelfth century, and amongst surviving specimens we find the hidge roll of a whole county penned by an Exchequer clerk.

But why, it might be asked, should Exchequer clerks have been at the pains of making fresh copies of the Breviate in the reign of Henry III., when imperial taxation, following the development of feudal tenures, had come to be expressed in terms of the knight's fee, and when new inquests and new reference books couched in those terms were being multiplied at the Exchequer? The answer must be, for lack of a better one, that the Exchequer was a conservative institution. A feodary which determined the tenants' holdings down to infinitesimal fractions of knights' fees was all very well in its way. Its convenience as a work of reference was readily appreciated, but to officials of the age of the English Justinian the knight's fee remained nothing but a symbol. Even the device of estimating the old holdings in terms of the Exchequer pound had no joys for the student of the Breviate. To the barons a knight's fee meant a holding of so many hides, which a clerk who knew his Breviate could roughly identify in the presentments of a local jury. The fee might contain more or less than the normal reckoning of five hides, just as it might be worth more or less than the alternative value of 20*l.*, but that was not the fault, we may be sure, of the officials. At least they do not seem to have grudged the labour of working the treble equation. Perhaps, after all, it was a satisfaction to find that some of the hides were still there. And so we have the strange combination of these equations in the Red Book, in the Testa, in Kirkby's Quest, and in the Hundred Rolls, until in the maze of the feudal assessments during the two following centuries the knight's fee was accepted as the sole equation, with a saving reference, for whatever it was worth, to the tenure "*ab antiquo*."

There is, however, one more possible use for the Breviates, though this could only have affected the Exchequer barons indirectly. For the purpose of the local apportionment of taxation an appeal to the Breviate might become necessary, to say nothing of the fact that these questions of local assessment were forced, as it were, upon the notice of the officials through the attitude of the Crown towards sheriffs' aids

and hundred pennies and the other matters which form the subject of royal commissions from the Inquest of Sheriffs to Quo Warranto.

This may account for the anxiety to obtain excerpts of the authoritative Exchequer hidages, for although local hidages were compiled by the great lords and were accessible to hundredmen and reeves with tables of local virgation, the old Domesday hide or the equivalent carucate continued to be the real fiscal unit at the Exchequer down to the end of the thirteenth century.

MISPRINT IN NORTH'S 'PLUTARCH.'

27, Tanza Road, Hampstead, September 8, 1900.

THERE appears to be a misprint in all the editions of North's translation of Plutarch's 'Life of Pyrrhus' from 1579 to the elegant reprint recently issued by Messrs. Dent. All that I have been able to consult read (vol. iv. p. 253, Dent's edition): "He went himself against Manius Curius, who lay in a very strange [first edition, *strange*] place of advantage near to the city of Beneventum."

Strange indeed! and stranger still if the right reading is not *stronge*. The original is *περὶ πόλιν Βενεβέντον ἰδρυμένον ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ*. Amyot, from whose version North translates, has "qui s'était logé en lieu fort et avantageux."

R. GARNETT.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish immediately an important work on 'The Settlement after the War in South Africa.' It is the work of Dr. M. J. Farrelly, Advocate of the Supreme Court of Cape Colony, who went to South Africa in 1896 in order to make a complete study of the numerous problems which had been suggested to his mind by a large acquaintance among South African law students.

THE same firm have nearly ready 'The Life of Prof. Huxley,' by his son, Mr. Leonard Huxley. So far as possible the story is told by original letters and by extracts from Huxley's correspondence, the son's aim being not to give a summary of his father's contributions to science nor of his philosophic views, but rather a study of the man himself, of his character and temperament, and the circumstances in which his various works were begun and completed.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD have in the press an important new work by Prof. Saintsbury, 'A History of Criticism and Literary Taste in Europe from the Earliest Times to the Present Day,' in three volumes. Vol. I., which will deal with 'Classical and Mediæval Criticism,' is to be published in October.

THE elaborate study of the Coptic nation and their history published some little time ago, under the title of 'The Story of the Church of Egypt,' by Mrs. Butcher, the wife of a dean well known in Cairo society, has received an unusual compliment. It is in course of being translated into Arabic, and the first volume has already appeared. The author of the translation is a Mr. Alexander Effendi Theodoros, a clerk in the Ministry of the Interior, and the expenses are borne by the editor and proprietor of the *Masr*, an Arabic newspaper of wide circulation. It is a great undertaking for an oppressed community like the Copts, and marks an advance in the Oriental attitude towards Western literature and research.

* In an early inventory of the muniments of this house we find mention of "Quatuor rotuli antiqui de bidagio."

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & HALL are going to start in October a new set of Dickens's novels, entitled "The Authentic Edition," which will run to twenty-one volumes. There will be a coloured frontispiece to each book, and all the illustrations in the "Gadshill Edition" will reappear. Certain varieties of type and paper will be introduced to make the volumes proportionate in form, a course we cannot altogether commend. Still, it is difficult to get Dickens into twenty-one volumes, and we do not doubt that this new issue will sell well with all the illustrations of the "Gadshill" set. Nothing, indeed, could be nicer than that edition, but it is beyond the means of the ordinary book-lover.

SIR HENRY CRAIK, K.C.B., has completed his "History of Scotland since the '45," and it will be published by Messrs. Blackwood during the autumn. The work will be in two volumes.

MESSRS. METHUEN are about to publish a reprint of the fifth edition of Fitzgerald's "Rubá'iyát," together with a commentary by Mrs. Stephen Batson and a biographical introduction by Prof. E. Denison Ross. Mrs. Batson analyzes the poet's frame of mind as revealed in each successive quatrain, and quotes parallels from English poets and other writers generally. The introduction, which has cost considerable research, contains the first critical biography that has yet appeared of the now famous Persian poet upon whom so much has been written on both sides of the Atlantic. It is divided into two parts, the first containing a brief sketch of Persian history contemporary with Omar's lifetime, and the second a series of translations of all the earliest and most authoritative allusions to Omar in Arabic and Persian literature. Among the extracts are two from men who knew Omar in the flesh, and thus those persons who have been so much exercised of late as to whether Omar ever existed or really wrote quatrains will shortly be in possession of facts that should for ever allay their doubts.

BY-THE-BY, the latest "Literary Notes" we have received from New York announce the "interesting fact" that there is only one edition of Omar in England, whereas on the other side they positively swarm. The conclusion drawn is that over there, "where education is universal," superior enlightenment prevails; they are not as we are. It would be ungracious to doubt this. We merely note as regards the issue of the "Rubá'iyát" that the real point is not considered, and that the "interesting fact" is not the truth. Also, it would seem to be a pity if Omar only conquers Philistines to make them Pharisees.

MR. GILBERT PARKER's string of stories of Pontiac, interlaced so as to give a vivid picture of life in our French dominions, will appear on October 4th under the title of "The Lane that had No Turning." This volume, the result of eight years' work, will be published by Mr. Heinemann.

THE last instalment of Mr. Joseph Conrad's "Lord Jim" will appear in the November *Blackwood*, and Messrs. Blackwood will issue it in volume form immediately thereafter.

IN the middle of October Lady Lindsay will publish, through Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., a new volume of poems to be called "The Prayer of St. Scholastica, and other Poems." The volume is a collection of lyrics, some of which have already appeared in the pages of the *Athenæum* and other literary journals, while others are entirely new to print.

MR. NUTT will shortly publish a volume on the Mycenaean Question, by Mr. H. R. Hall, of the British Museum. It is intended for popular consumption in the first instance, and it aims at describing in a simple manner the difficulties which beset that vexed subject. The book is divided into chapters, each of which deals with some special problem connected with Mycenaean archaeology, such as the date of the civilization, race, &c. The relation between the Greece of Mycenaean times and the East has been fully discussed, and due notice has been taken of the recent discoveries at Enkomi, Curium, and elsewhere in Cyprus; the bearing of the discoveries of Mr. A. J. Evans in Crete has also been taken into consideration. The illustrations will be numerous.

MESSRS. LUZAC & Co. announce the early appearance of the second and third volumes of the "Letters and Inscriptions of Hammurabi," by Mr. L. W. King, of the British Museum. The second volume will contain a large number of unpublished letters of Hammurabi and other kings of the First Dynasty of Babylon, which have become available since the appearance of the first volume, and an unpublished chronicle of great importance for the study of early Babylonian history. The third volume will contain translations of all the texts given in vols. i. and ii., with introduction, vocabulary, notes, &c.

If there be charm in variety the members of the Institute of Journalists should be satisfied with their recent conference under the presidency of Sir James Henderson. There have been sermons, entertainments, and dinners, besides the serious discussions in Lincoln's Inn Hall. The vexed question of "The Reporter and the Law of Copyright" was the subject of a paper by Mr. J. Andrew Strahan, the honorary counsel of the Institute. Mr. Arthur W. a Beckett has been unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. The next conference is to be held at Leeds.

ON Saturday last the Edinburgh Borderers' Union joined, with other public bodies, in celebrating at Southdean, Roxburghshire, the bicentenary of the poet of "The Seasons," Sir George Douglas, the chief speaker on the occasion, addressed himself mainly to answering the objection that Thomson cannot be shown to have been greatly attached to his native Borderland, or much influenced by its scenery and associations. A notable feature of the meeting was the unquestioning acquiescence of the speakers in Thomson's authorship of "Rule, Britannia." It remains, however, to be proved whether he or Mallet was the writer of the famous ode.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN will shortly publish "Canadian Camp Life," by Frances E. Herring, a freshly written and breezy account of life in Vancouver. The volume is

a record of personal reminiscences of camping out, and gives a graphic description of family life in these comparatively unfamiliar parts of the world.

LORD ROSEBURY will contribute a preface to Mr. Arnold-Forster's new work "The War Office, the Army, and the Empire," which will be published by Messrs. Cassell & Co. about the end of this month.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN has also in hand a novel by Mr. Henry Willard French, entitled "Desmonde, M.D." It is the outcome of study in the regions of hypnotism and brain dynamics in connexion with electricity. Founded on fact to a greater extent than the general public will find it easy to believe, it abounds in scientific suggestions. In treating mental as contrasted with moral responsibility for crime, the author plunges into deep waters, but his views are striking, unorthodox as they sound.

A NEW monthly periodical devoted to the interests of education is the *Irish School Monthly*, published in Dublin, of which the first number bears the September imprint.

M. ÉMILE OLLIVIER has undertaken to act as sponsor for M. Faguet, who was recently elected a member of the French Academy. There is usually an interval of a few months between the election and the formal reception of a new member.

MR. BRIMLEY JOHNSON will publish immediately a little paper volume entitled "Songs of the War," containing topical verses by Mr. A. St. John Adcock, which have appeared in the *Spectator*, the *Critic*, the *New York World*, &c.

WE regret to hear of the decease of the Rev. R. F. Clarke, formerly Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Oxford. In 1869 he resigned his positions in the University, having become a Roman Catholic, and a few years later he joined the Jesuits, to whom he proved a most useful recruit. He was for some time at Farm Street; he then took an active part in their school at Wimbledon, and was afterwards appointed head of the Hall they established at Oxford. He was, before he became a Jesuit, a frequent contributor to this journal. For a time he edited the *Month*, and wrote occasionally in the *Nineteenth Century*. He was an extremely pleasant and cultivated man, who sacrificed what might have been a brilliant career to his religious convictions. In 1859 he rowed in the race at Putney when the Cambridge boat sank.

"THE CINQUE PORTS: A HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE RECORD," by F. Madox Hueffer, with eighteen photogravure plates and other illustrations from drawings by William Hyde, will be published by Messrs. Blackwood in the early autumn. Mr. Hueffer describes his aim in writing the book as "an attempt, by means of suggestion, to interpret to the passing years the inward message of the Five Ports."

DEVONIANS in London who have been touring in their native county report the appearance of a distinguished sub-postmaster at the rather considerable village of Chudleigh-on-the-Teign. The new arrival is none other than Mr. James Dryden Hosken, known in these columns and elsewhere as "the Cornish postman poet."

Mr. Hosken has, indeed, since Mr. Quiller-Couch so charmingly sketched the career of his Cornish brother, been employed in a higher postal walk than that of a rural letter-carrier—to wit, the management of the large village post-office of Royton, in the manufacturing district of Lancashire, the duties of which he has conscientiously and industriously discharged. The Marquis of Londonderry has recently transferred Mr. Hosken to the sub-postmastership of Chudleigh, which will doubtless, with its soft air and great beauty of scenery, prove a more congenial sphere of action to the author of 'Phaon and Sappho,' 'Nimrod,' 'Belphegor,' and other poetical volumes.

LAST week died Mr. Grattan Geary, a well-known Indian journalist, editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and formerly editor of the *Times of India*.

THE Swiss papers report the death of Dr. Albert Jahn, Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Berne. He was born in 1811, and served the University as a valued teacher, first as Privatdozent and afterwards as professor, for nearly sixty years. He has published several philological works.

THE heirs of the late Dr. Frei, of Schaffhausen, have given 30,000 francs of the money at their disposal to the Historical Museum. It is proposed to spend part of the fund upon the incorporation of the ancient Schwabenthor Tower and the museum building, which would be an effectual means of saving the oft-threatened existence of this fine work.

BARONESS MARIE VON EBNER-ESCHENBACH, the Austrian poet, novelist, and dramatist, who celebrated her seventieth birthday on September 13th, was nominated a doctor of the philosophical faculty of the University of Vienna in honour of the occasion.

PAUL VASSILIEVICH SCHEIN, who died a few days ago at Riga in his seventy-fourth year, did eminent service to Russian folk-lore. He was the collector of the 'Folk-Songs' of the Great Russians and the White Russians which were published by the St. Petersburg Academy.

SCIENCE

Acetylene: a Handbook for the Student and Manufacturer. By Vivian B. Lewes, F.I.C. (Constable & Co.)

THIS volume, by the chief superintending gas examiner to the Corporation of the City of London and Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Naval College, is worthy of the reputations both of the author and the publishers. It is excellently got up, and furnished with 228 illustrations. The book is written in three divisions. Part i. is devoted to the scientific side of the preparation and properties of acetylene, whilst part ii. deals with the technical developments of the last few years, but considered from a scientific standpoint; and the third part relates to legal enactments and patents.

The first part, running to about 170 pages, gives the history of acetylene from its discovery in 1836 to its commercial use in 1895, its preparation, its properties, and chemical reactions. The discoverer of acety-

lene was Edmund Davy, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Dublin Society. He first described some of its properties to that body in March of the above-mentioned year, and in the autumn introduced it in more detail to the British Association at Bristol. He obtained it from potassium carbide, which he made in an attempt to procure potassium by strongly heating a mixture of calcined tartar and charcoal in a large iron bottle. He correctly gave its composition and formula, and added:—

"From the brilliancy with which the new gas burns in contact with the atmosphere it is, in the opinion of the author, admirably adapted for the purposes of artificial light if it can be procured at a cheap rate."

After nearly sixty years this use became commercially possible, and this by a method of preparation but little different from that by which Davy prepared it—by acting on potassium carbide with water. In 1840 Hare undoubtedly made calcium carbide, unknowingly, by electric fusion, and obtained acetylene by its action on water, but he did not follow up his researches. In 1858 and 1859 it was noticed that acetylene was present in coal gas and in other gases produced by destructive distillation of organic matters, and some of the compounds of acetylene were investigated. The classical researches of Berthelot on the gas were made in 1860 and 1862; in the latter year he synthesized it from its elements. In the same year Wöhler discovered calcium carbide, which he prepared by strongly heating an alloy of zinc and calcium with carbon, and found out that when decomposed by water it yielded calcium hydrate and acetylene. In subsequent years acetylene was found as a product of various other reactions by different investigators, but 1892 is the next date of importance in the history of acetylene. In that year T. L. Willson attempted to reduce lime by carbon in an electric furnace, and produced calcium carbide in considerable quantity, and made it the subject of a patent in the following year. It is true that Cowles some six years previously had accidentally produced calcium carbide in rather large quantities in electric furnaces for making aluminium; these furnaces were lined with a mixture of lime and carbon which was partly converted into calcium carbide, and the factory lads used to amuse themselves by making acetylene from the old crucible linings and igniting it; but no commercial importance was then attached to it. At the end of 1892 Moissan also made calcium carbide in an electric furnace, and fully described the crystalline carbide early in 1894. There is no doubt that the work of Moissan and of Willson on calcium carbide was quite independent. Willson was the first to make it on anything like a commercial scale at Spray in North Carolina, and to America belongs the claim of the commercial utilization of acetylene.

Prof. Lewes describes the preparation of acetylene by various methods, but where absolute purity is not required it is produced by the commercial method of the reaction between calcium carbide and water. The properties and reactions of the gas are fully described, including the conditions under which it explodes by detonation, and being an endothermic compound it gives out nearly as much heat as that produced by the com-

bustion of an equal volume of hydrogen with oxygen.

Part ii. comprises 620 pages, and here is fully described the electric furnace, the inception of which was due to Sir Humphry Davy, though real use of it was first made by Sir William Siemens about 1879. The varieties of furnaces are illustrated by figures and views of the works and machinery at Foyers, Meran, and other places; the great end to be aimed at is simplicity and freedom from complicated working parts likely to get out of order at the high temperatures employed. The materials used in the manufacture, the manufacture itself, the properties and the impurities of calcium carbide are then described. A list of the carbide works of the world, with, in most cases, the water power employed, is given. The generation of acetylene, showing by figures the very numerous forms of generators, occupies a long chapter, in which the precautions necessary to prevent risk of explosions are pointed out. The impurities of commercial acetylene and the processes adopted for their removal are duly considered.

The different forms of burners for the combustion of acetylene to produce light are described and figured. In a good burner under the best conditions the gas gives the light of 240 candles per 5 cubic feet of gas consumed. The use of acetylene for obtaining a photometric standard to supersede the candle, the Carcel lamp of France, the Hefner lamp, the Methven screen, and the Pentane unit is advocated. The superiority of acetylene over ordinary coal gas or petroleum for domestic illuminating purposes is due to the diminished production of carbon dioxide, which in ordinary houses cannot be efficiently removed by ventilation, and of heat—that is, the advantage is hygienic, not pecuniary. Small acetylene motors are made by several firms, and although the cost of the production of power by the explosion of acetylene and air is at present high, yet in some cases calcium carbide may become an important factor in the transmission of power.

The utilization of diluted acetylene for illuminating purposes is a problem not yet economically solved. Water-gas cannot be used, as this mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen requires a large percentage of added acetylene to make it burn with a luminous flame; some cheap gas containing a good deal of methane is required as the diluent. Descriptions of the methods for the analysis of the materials used in the carbide manufacture and of the carbide and acetylene complete part ii.

Part iii. gives the legal enactments relating to calcium carbide and acetylene in various countries, the tariff regulations, and a list and summary of the patents for acetylene generators and lamps since November, 1894. These summaries alone occupy about 150 pages. There is then a short appendix of useful data relating to the subject, followed by an excellent index.

The work is a most valuable and complete handbook to the subject, more exhaustive than has been published in any language, and reflects the greatest credit on the author. No manufacturer or user of acetylene and no student of the science and art of artificial illumination should be without it.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

In the current double number of the *Journal* of the Anthropological Institute a slight, but convenient alteration of form is announced. Henceforth the President's address will open each volume instead of closing it as heretofore; and as this is delivered at the January meeting, each volume will henceforth contain the whole of the papers read during the previous calendar year. The present number comprises, accordingly, the papers read in 1899 after the recess, and the postponing Mr. Read's address in January, 1900, to the next volume leaves room for a considerable number of anthropological reviews and miscellanæ, contributed by Mr. Edge-Partington, Mr. Haverfield, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Duckworth, Prof. Haddon, Mr. Henry Balfour, Prof. Keane, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Myres, Mr. Rudler, Prof. Arthur Thomson, Prof. York Powell, Sir Thomas Holdich, Mr. Crooke, Mr. Shrubbsall, and other well-known members of the Institute. Among so great a variety of contributions of interest we can only call attention to a very few. Mr. Haverfield traces the not uncommon palindrome or magic square—"sator arepo tenet opera rotas"—to Roman times, on the authority of a piece of painted wall-plaster found in Cirencester upon which it was scratched. Mr. Partington identifies the purpose of four kotabas or whip-slugs from New Zealand in the British Museum as that of throwing darts into besieged camps, which the Maori were able by this means to do from a considerable distance; and he also describes a fine stone battle-axe from New Zealand in the possession of Mr. Read, who himself illustrates a highly ornamented carved canoe-head belonging to him. Mr. Dalton draws attention to the magnificent series of reproductions of Mexican manuscripts now being issued by Señor del Paso y Troncoso and Prof. Hamy under the auspices of M. le Duc de Loubat. Prof. Oscar Montelius furnishes a summary of the conclusions which he developed in his Yates Lectures at University College, and an abstract of the discussion which followed the last of those lectures is also given. Mr. A. Clark contributes a most interesting communication on the judicial oaths sworn in the native courts on the Gold Coast, which are slowly going out of use, partly through the preference of litigants for the courts held by European officials, and partly through the European legislation having forbidden such oaths as imply a curse on the native kings or danger to their lives, such as the oath "May the king die if my cause be not avenged or substantiated." This oath involved very costly sacrifices at the expense of the litigants. The papers read at the meetings in November and December contained in the present part are those by Lieut.-Col. J. R. L. Macdonald, on the ethnology of the tribes he met with in the progress of the Juba expedition, with the linguistic annotations of Mrs. Hinde and Miss Woodward; Dr. Westermarck, on the Arab Ginn and the beliefs of the people of Morocco; Mr. Crooke, on the disposal of the dead; Prof. Flinders Petrie, on sequences in prehistoric remains; and Mr. H. Stopes, on recent discoveries in high terrace gravels of the Thames Valley.

Mr. A. Featherman has obligingly presented to the Institute, for gratuitous distribution among the Fellows who desire to possess them, a limited number of copies of a volume of thoughts and reflections deduced by him from the materials contained in the seven volumes already published of his 'Social History of Mankind,' most of which are now wholly out of print.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

THE great Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton is again without a head. Its first Director, Prof. Holden, resigned at the end of 1897, and Prof. Keeler, who was appointed his successor in 1898, died suddenly of heart dis-

ease on the 12th ult. in the forty-fourth year of his age, after holding the office for only about two years. His work was chiefly in the spectroscopical department, especially as applied to comets, nebulae, and Saturn's ring-system. This was commenced at the Lick Observatory, but, on the resignation of Prof. Longley in 1891, he became Director of the Allegheny Observatory, Pennsylvania. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1898, after having been a Fellow since 1890.

In No. 3661 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* Mr. Coddington gives the results of a large number of observations of small planets obtained by him with the 12-inch telescope of the Lick Observatory, chiefly in the latter part of the year 1899. Most of these refer to the planets discovered by the late Prof. J. C. Watson, all of which were observed with the exception of *Æthra*, No. 132. That body was discovered by Watson at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on June 13th, 1873, and observed until the following July 5th, but has not since been seen, so that it would seem that it must be regarded as lost. The great eccentricity of its orbit brings it occasionally nearer the sun than Mars. It was whilst searching photographically for it that Mr. Coddington discovered No. 445 (since named *Edna*) on October 4th, 1899.

Mr. Lynn has in the press a second edition of his 'Astronomy for the Young,' a small work in which he endeavours to present the elementary facts of the science in a particularly simple form adapted to juvenile readers.

Science Gossip.

THE *Cornishman* states that skeletons are being unearthed daily at Harlyn Bay, Padstow. The cists, or stone coffins, are being left exposed to view exactly as found, the skeletons being removed after being photographed. Mr. Reddie Mallet, who has bought the ground for building purposes, has for the present handed it over to the British Museum and Royal Cornwall Institution, who are carrying out the explorations.

'WATERWORKS DISTRIBUTION,' by Mr. J. A. McPherson, and 'Sanitary Engineering,' by Col. Moore, are two new books promised by Mr. Batsford this autumn.

MRS. ROLLESTON, of Croftside, Sevenoaks, has just made a handsome gift to the library of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall in the shape of five books of MSS. of Sir Humphry Davy and six similar MS. books of his brother, Dr. John Davy, F.R.S. Those of Sir Humphry Davy were written in 1805, and consist of notes on geology and natural science; whilst those of Dr. John Davy comprise the records of his voyages to Spain and the West Indies, with much incidental matter.

FINE ARTS

Rembrandt. By H. Knackfuss. Translated by C. Dodgson. Illustrated. (Grevel & Co.)

THIS is the third instalment of that series of "Monographs on Artists" for which we are indebted to the learning, industry, and skill of Prof. Knackfuss, and the taste and enterprise of his publishers, German and English. The histories of Raphael and Holbein which preceded this monograph have already been warmly commended in terms which, allowing for their differing subjects, we may equally apply to the volume now in hand, except as regards the much more numerous cuts of all kinds now in view. Naturally, Rembrandt's etchings lend themselves to reproductions as page-cuts, and nothing could be better than the

copies here presented. On the other hand, his pictures possess intrinsic and peculiar, not to say unique qualities such as often defy the camera and its devotees, charm they never so wisely. There are, however, exceptions to both these rules. Thus the copy of the etching of 'Rembrandt with the Scarf,' 1633, is a failure; and so is that from the large 'Raising of Lazarus,' another etching, and one of the master's finest things; while the too much reduced version of 'The Anatomy Lesson' is a libel on that wonder of portraiture, although the group of larger heads from the same picture, which illustrates p. 19, is as fine and true as anything of the kind can be. Again, the reproduction of 'The Angel leaving Tobias,' 1637, which is one of the wonders of the Louvre, needs much to make it acceptable. Apart from these matters, the preparation, typography, and arrangement of this third volume are the same as those which distinguished its forerunners. Similar monographs on Van Dyck, Rubens, Michael Angelo, and other masters are announced as in preparation. We trust the series will run as long as the similar one styled "Les Artistes Célèbres," of which a famous French house sent us copies during many years, and which the present one excels in the thoroughness of its text and illustrations. Both these series seem to owe their origin to a useful English issue by Messrs. Bell & Co., which extended to many volumes of diverse and unequal value, and was most important as establishing the point that series of this order, not mere dictionaries, were wanted in England.

In the brilliant, but not very veracious terms of a French writer, Herr Knackfuss puts before us the social state of Holland after the yoke of Spain was shaken off, by saying that "it wanted its picture painted." As if portraiture did not exist in Holland till political freedom was won! Nor is the phrase more happy when extended to the sort of painting the Dutch of that period demanded for themselves, that is, simply truthful pictures of the country, people and things, home-life, *genre*, cattle, and the like. Such art as this abounded in the provinces before Alva's ravages were stopped there, and it continued to exist as before on a far higher plane than that of the Dutchmen, and developed equally with them in Flanders and south of the Scheldt, although the Spaniards still ruled there. We take part with our author, nevertheless, when we read the following passage:—

"This straightforward depicting of reality was a large part of the art of the painter who stands out conspicuously above a number of excellent artists as the greatest of the Dutch school. But it was not the whole of his art. Rembrandt could turn the whole of his astonishing capability for a close and intelligent rendering of nature to the service of his own free creative impulse, and found in it the means of bestowing on the figments of his lively and capricious, at times even visionary [mystical] imagination, a form which not only expressed his own temperament, but could not fail also to appeal immediately to his contemporaries and fellow-countrymen. Aided by a magnificent perfection in his mastery over the implements of his craft, which made him one of the very best painters and the most accomplished etcher of any period, he revealed himself at the same time as one of the most independent and original artists in the world."

More than this, the *Athenæum* has long maintained that Rembrandt was the most independent and original artist the world ever produced, and withal one of the world's greatest poets. Every other master—even Raphael or Titian—developed, however gloriously, what existed in greatness before his time, and, in the true sense of the phrase, originated but little. Correggio may, indeed, be said to have created art in *chiaroscuro*, but his application of it—no engravings of the time having even pretended to reproduce the miracles of Parma—could not have been known to Rembrandt, who was never out of the Low Countries. To Frans Hals Rembrandt may have owed impressions, but of a restricted sort, of that subtle artistic mystery we recognize as *chiaroscuro*. To compare Velazquez with Rembrandt, as some enthusiasts have done, is a hapless feat, and not the least so when "mastery over the implements" of their craft is concerned, the range of their powers, the resources of their genius, and the vigour and variety of their imaginations. "The free, creative impulse" of Rembrandt takes rank far above that of any master of his time, as not only the apt criticism of our text, but also the abundance of the cuts it includes, testifies. If Rembrandt had been nothing more than a realist he would, indeed, have stood conspicuously above the greatest of that Dutch School of which he was the most illustrious. "Capricious" indeed was his genius, but his caprices were those of a giant; and as to his sense of humour, a quality of which neither Velazquez nor the Italians possessed much, let those who remember the uncompromising fun (which some persons persist in taking seriously) of the Dutchman's 'Rape of Ganymede' bear witness. He was a poet in painting too. The pathos in countless designs, including the stupendous 'Raising of Lazarus,' the portraits of himself when old, and of Titus his son, displays his pre-eminence here. In the "seven splendid etchings," as our text calls them, of the 'Passion of Christ' there are poetry and varied pathos, dignity, ardour, and grandeur of conception, without the least of that conventionality, artifice, and insincerity with which the mannerisms of generations inspired the masters of the Italian schools. Of this group of designs 'The Crucifixion' is as imposing and grand as any other conception of the event, be its author who he may. The 'Christ Preaching' may be compared without fear with Raphael's 'Paul Preaching at Athens,' while it owes nothing to a Masaccio. On these grounds we demur to Prof. Knackfuss's estimate, lofty and grave as it is, of Rembrandt's genius and technical mastery.

As in other works of this series, he adopts the chronological method of arranging his materials, and only incidentally departs from it. Accordingly he illustrates the anecdotic portion of each phase of the master's career by the same means, and very often does so completely. Nevertheless, he frequently fails to recognize the humour of certain of Rembrandt's designs, though it is manifest that no critic is more profoundly impressed by the poetry and majesty which pervade the greater number of them, and, above all, the majority of his etchings. The latter, owing to the facility and swiftness with

which the draughtsman's mood could be conveyed, embody his art and genius at their best and freshest, so that, despite the wonders of his painting, he who knows most of Rembrandt's inner mind and inspiration is the student of his etchings. A very large number of the finer of these is adequately represented here. How capable the German professor is of seeing the inner motives and searching out the deeper sentiments of the master's designs when put in pictorial form will appear from the following passage. It is, besides, a very good specimen of the sympathy and vivacity with which Mr. C. Dodgson, of the British Museum, has rendered his original into English. We must remember that the conventions which bound even the greatest of the Italians—say Raphael, Da Vinci, and Correggio—did not bind Rembrandt, who, if not the first, was the greatest of those who shook off these trammels, and yet retained the utmost reverence for their subjects:—

"Among pictures of figure-subjects of the year 1646 there are an 'Adoration of the Shepherds' in the National Gallery, London, and a 'Holy Family' in the Cassel Gallery. The latter introduces us, like the picture of 1640 at Paris, and another of the same subject, painted in 1645, in the Hermitage at St. Petersburg, to the humble home of a working-man. But what abundance of poetry—the mysterious poetry of the home—the artist has put into it, lifting what might seem a mere *genre* painting far above the level of every-day life! The young mother is seen modestly clad in the dress of the lower classes, clasping her little son, who whispers loving words into her ears. We seem to see her rocking her body backwards and forwards as she gazes into the fire burning on the hearthstone, in which the earthenware pot of broth is being warmed up for the little one. A warm light, as if from the evening sun just spent, brightens up the room; its rays are focussed to the fresh linen of the cradle, and throw off golden reflections over the humble bedstead. Outside, where the industrious father is still engaged in cutting up wood at the door, it is already cool and dusk; indoors, the fond words which mother and child are exchanging are accompanied by the pleasant crackling of the fire and the comfortable purr of the cat which lies on the hearth, but we seem to hear the evening wind rustling gently among the tree-tops which are seen through the window and the open entry. In order to give some outward sign that the painting is not to be regarded as an every-day scene of family life, Rembrandt has made it look as if it were a sacred picture, generally covered up and now just temporarily unveiled for the spectator's benefit—the custom of covering church pictures with a curtain on weekdays is still kept up in the Netherlands—he has painted a richly ornamented gold-frame round the subject, to which a rod is attached at the top with a curtain of red silk which is supposed to veil the picture as a rule, but to be drawn aside at present."

We have quoted this passage at length, not only for the reasons given above, but because this use of the curtain illustrates in a striking and fresh manner Rembrandt's way of associating the sacred pathos and deeper insight of his design with the ordinary life and mood of the person whose attention he meant to command. Thus he impresses the spectator yet more deeply than the picture pure and simple would be certain to do. At the same time, we are not claiming for the master the invention of the device of the curtain standing alone as such and nothing more. We do not, however, call

to mind an older instance than the above of its being employed as an agent, or a re-agent, to promote the force of the design it accompanied. That is a different thing from the mere pictorial use of the curtain, which would, generally, be simply decorative.

What befell Millais when he treated the Holy Family in a mood analogous to that of Rembrandt we remember who know the histories of the man and his 'Carpenter's Shop,' so called. Of course this mood belonged to all the masters of the Dutch School, both before and after Rembrandt's days, and its freer exercise distinguished their art from that of their allies the Flemings, who never quite gave way to it. It was, however, Rembrandt who, more than any of his compatriots and contemporaries, rarely, if ever, failed in the reverence due to subjects taken from Holy Writ. His frequent illustrations of the story of Tobias, which so strongly took the fancies of the sixteenth and seventeenth century painters, show how sincerely he discriminated between simple *genre* and romantic art and that which was sacred. He carried the poetic mood which so often inspired him to its profoundest pitch of sympathy and insight whenever the landscape backgrounds of his pictures and etchings were employed in aid of the sentiment of the subject. Thus, as our author has it, of Tobias taking out the gall of the fish which was to cure his father's blindness,

"nothing more poetical can be imagined than this sunny landscape by the banks of the river; we feel the heat of the day, which urges the little dog to quench its thirst with eager draughts, and we seem to breathe the fresh air off the water in the shade of the luxuriant trees."

It is true that the angel in this design, which is in ink and belongs to the Albertina at Vienna, is a clumsy being, but Tobias, the wriggling fish, and the thirsty dog are all to the life, perfect. The dog, of course, belonged to the subject, and his drinking is represented in earlier designs than Rembrandt's, 1637, *e.g.*, by Adam Elzheimer (the teacher of Rembrandt's master Pieter Lastman), who rejoiced in the legend of Tobias and his faithful companion to a degree of which those who name a dog Toby, as Mr. Punch did, have no idea. Apart from this, the eager thirst of Tobias's dog is Rembrandt's, and his alone.

Our author has not attempted to clear up the doubts as to Rembrandt's birth—whether that event happened in 1606 or 1607, July 15th it was for certain—nor has he added matter of note to the biography of the master, of whom, thanks to Dutch, French, and German students, we already know a great deal. His contributions to this side consist in simplifying and digesting into order a large part of our information. To the accomplishment of this result the dating of pictures and etchings, which is already pretty well decided, has fully helped him. Now and then we come across a slip in this department, *e.g.*, it is not noticed that plates x. and xi.—the latter of which is said to represent Rembrandt's father—are likenesses of the same person. When Rembrandt went to Amsterdam in 1631 it is known that "before long a group of pupils gathered round him," and "it is related that he made them work in separate

cells, with the object of better preserving the individuality of their talents and guarding against the tendencies of a school." The latter notion is the more charitable, but it is not convincing. The fact is that all these pupils, from the highest to the lowest, worked in his manner, and the "individuality" of each of them was manifest in the degrees of their respective powers, and not otherwise. It is hardly possible to doubt that these pupils were really the assistants of their master, and that some of them, chiefly after his death, painted on their own account, each as well as he could. Interested persons, mostly dealers, some of whom know no better, have ascribed to Rembrandt pictures by these inferior hands, which appear in public with his name, to our astonishment. Into these matters it is not Herr Knackfuss's province to enter, nor, of course, has he said anything about the etchings by other hands than Rembrandt's which, bearing his name, have led to the shedding of gallons of ink, and the evolution of not a little bad temper.

'PORTRAITURE IN RECURRENT EFFIGIES.'

Charlton, Shepton Mallet, Sept. 4, 1900.

My thanks are due to an unknown critic for the very interesting notice of 'Portraiture' in the *Athenæum* of the 1st inst., and our common appreciation of the subject tempts me to send you—certainly in no captious spirit—a few comments on your discriminating remarks.

It is, indeed, true that I might have greatly extended my work, but the plain fact was that I was handicapped at the time by being deep in the country, away from my own books, and I only pretended to skirt the subject, and to carry the matter so far as it happened to be illustrated by my series of drawings of the whole of the effigies in Northamptonshire (which, by a mere accident, were in my possession), with such general references to notable memorials whose history I had in my mind. Now, under your recommendation, I shall, when I am again settled, seriously set to work and attempt to carry the subject as far as you suggest.

In the course of writing this present modest volume, I did at first wish to include notes about the bust of Shakespeare, but I could not satisfy myself respecting my remarks without a detailed research, which I was unable conveniently to carry out. So I gave this item up. May I say that I have an idea that the sculptor of that bust has made the upper lip too long by a blunder respecting the moustache, and that I could have something to say concerning its identity with a mask taken after death, as well as regarding the numerous and strangely varying "portraits," all more or less unlike Droeshout's print? According to Jonson's lines, this work may or may not be a resemblance.

My allusion to modern sculptors may not be taken as derogatory to Onslow Ford and Woolner, and many others of repute, because I could only refer to a few examples of gifted English sculptors. The scope of the book required no more.

As to Combermartyn, I dare say you are right in saying it should be Combmartin. I have no means now of going into details, but I have a note to the effect that William de Combermartyn had the manors of Alderton, Stoke Bruern, and Shutlanger conveyed to him after 1282 by Maud, only daughter and heir of Patrick, the last of the Chaworths of that ilk, and he was certified to be lord of these places in 1315. In 1318 the custody of the manors and the wardship of his three daughters (who each married three times) was granted to William's widow Margaret. I rather think that you will find the arms of the

knight in question as of Alderton, Northamptonshire, in the Roll of Arms of the time of Edward II. published by Nicholas Harris Nicolas in 1829; but I write from recollection only.

I think Blore, in his 'Monumental Remains,' calls the Bedale man Brian.

My contention is that the use of alabaster brought about retrogression in monumental art, and by doing away with the employment of gesso put an end to the delicate painted decorations on stone and wooden figures, changed the venues of art of this sort, and introduced the wholesale manufacturers of effigies of the camail and bascinet type, in which portraiture became almost lost sight of. This, I think, must be your own experience.

As to its first employment, there is said to be an alabaster effigy of Sir John de Hanbury at Hanbury, Staffordshire, also said to be not later than 1240. I have never been able to verify the truth of this. It is possible, supposing Hanbury to be near Tutbury, but I feel sure, if true, that it is quite an isolated example.

With regard to the tomb and effigies of Gervase Alard, engraved by Blore, and the like monument next it at Wincheles, I have drawn both effigies to scale, and I can assure you they are both of fine stone. The earlier one—Gervase—is by the same sculptor who did the Vere effigy of the same character at Earls Colne. All these tombs also are of stone.

I did not mention the Gower effigy because I had not (?) Stothard to refer to; and I failed to allude to the painted terra-cotta effigy of Dr. John Young, which I believe to be by Torregiano, in the chapel of the Rolls Court for lack of material concerning it—indeed, to have gone so much further afield would have necessitated the larger volume that I shall now have in contemplation, thanks to your kind suggestions.

I drew to scale the effigy of Richard I. at Rouen in 1868. I doubt not it is of the time of his death. The costume is the same as that of his brother at Worcester. I think the effigy of the latter is more likely to be a portrait than the enamelled plate of his grandfather. There is a paper by Mr. Way in the *Archæologia*, with a bad engraving (by Basire, I suppose) from Mr. Way's drawing of the effigy of Cœur de Lion, and, if I remember right, another print from Montfaucon for comparison.

Sir Guy de Bryan married the widow of Hugh Despencer the younger, who died in 1365. The effigy of Guy is of stone. The arms on the tomb, more than once repeated, quite establish his identity. But the synchronizing of armour or costume with the dates of effigies is, as you suggest, a dangerous speculation, though a tempting one.

I drew the effigy of Mary, Queen of Scots, to scale many years ago. A capital photograph was taken of it from the front on the occasion of some scaffolding being set up last year. It was reproduced in the *Gentlewoman*, April 1st, 1899. From that it appears that the figure has much greater merit than is evident from the side view.

You are probably aware that the demerit of Lord Leighton's handsome face was the shortness of the nose. This deficiency he has remedied in his portrait by himself among the painters in the Pitti Palace at Florence. Thus, in modern as in ancient times, personal defects are rejected, and materials for future controversy ensured.

I think the "short warning" under which the lively figures were often made, as in the case of Prince Henry, which does not appear to have been derived from a cast of the face, indicates that they were often but approximate likenesses. I suppose them to have been at least as crudely painted as the effigies of the different times—e.g., John de Sheppy at Rochester—and often not better than the heads in the shops of modern hairdressers, or the raw modern statues of virgins and saints, worked

in gesso, to be seen in the emporiums of "art manufacturers."

The heads in the waxworks at Westminster are not, I think, all due to casts from the life, though Charles II. and William III. probably are. The face of Elizabeth may have been taken from the effigy. Her dress was described in 1708 as "the remnants of an old dirty ruff, and nothing else to cover her." If this was true a modern face may belong to the present raiments she wears. ALBERT HARTSHORN.

* * Woolner's opinion as to the face of the Shakespeare monument was that the death-mask it was doubtless copied from had been broken athwart the upper lip, and mended in a bungling way before the carver of the monument took it in hand, and he, like ourselves, rejected utterly the so-called death-mask of Shakespeare which was brought forth some years ago. As to "De Combermartyn," the term is not intelligible. We differ from our correspondent as to the artistic value, the chronology, and the use of alabaster for monuments, and having like him drawn the Alard tomb, we believe it to be of alabaster, not stone; our drawing, being in water colours, compelled careful attention to the material; Millais described it as of alabaster. However, as this was many years ago, we are open to correction. We have strong suspicions as to the existence of terra-cotta monuments of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries anywhere in England. We did not question the artistic merit of Queen Mary's effigies, and, having seen it from above while standing at the foot of the statue, judged the likeness accordingly. As to Leighton's nose, it never appeared to us objectionably short. Our opinion on the likeness of Geoffrey Plantagenet in his enamelled slab was settled long ago, and confirmed by re-examination in June last. The slab is of much higher artistic value than either of the monuments at Worcester and Rouen. No process of getting a likeness of the dead could be briefer or more facile than that of moulding the face and taking a cast out of the mould.

NOTES FROM ROME.

THE report of Prof. Luigi Savignoni on the "sacra stipes," or sacrificial layer in which the grave of Romulus was found embedded, has been published in the last (April) number of the *Notizie degli Scavi*. Most of the objects found belong to the sixth century B.C., with a few specimens of even older date, probably of the middle of the seventh century, which is more than we—believers in the authenticity of Roman tradition—need for our justification. Next in number and importance to this archaic group of votive offerings comes another, dating from the first century B.C.—viz., from the end of the Republican period—containing fragments of "amphore vinarie" and of "dolia"; phials for ointments, samples of common kitchenware, drinking goblets, &c. As to the bones of victims discovered, they belong, as a rule, to bulls, sheep, and pigs, but there are also bones of dogs (or wolves) and of chickens. "In conclusion," the report says, "we have a mass of votive offerings, the chronology of which extends from the end of the seventh or the beginning of the sixth to the first century B.C., in which mass the oldest and the most recent strata are most fully and variously represented." The objects were not found stratified in chronological layers, with the oldest at the bottom and the most recent at the top, but heaped up in confusion, together with ashes and coals. We have to deal, therefore, with a sacra stipes casually cast round the stela and the grave of Romulus when the level of the Comitium was raised above that of the grave itself. But where did it come from, and what was the cause of such strange proceedings? We are sure of one point, that the sacra stipes was actually connected with the local worship; the old Roman would never

have heaped up round the memorial of the founder of the city remains of victims sacrificed in honour of another god or hero, or votive objects which had been offered. My own explanation is this. There is no doubt that the memorial of Romulus became the centre of a popular worship from the very day one of the kings raised it on the border-line of the Comitium. The bones of the victims and the votive offerings were not thrown loose on the pavement, where they would have become offensive or embarrassing, but deposited in receptacles or ritual wells or *favissæ* expressly prepared for this purpose. The original number of these wells must have been very restricted; perhaps there were only four or five, all within a few feet of the stele and of the grave; but as time went on their number increased to such an extent that eighteen have already been discovered and explored. The older and nearer to the Heroon are irregular in shape and in position; the later are square or rectangular, and disposed in parallel lines of six or eight each. There is no doubt about their remote antiquity, because two of them have been cut through by the builders of the Cloaca Maxima. Now every one of these ritual wells has been found filled with clay and mud and rubbish washed down by rain-water, without the least trace of a votive offering. I believe, therefore, that when—towards the end of the republic—it was found necessary to raise once more the level of the Forum and the Comitium, and to bury the Heroon for good, the sacrificial wells were emptied and their sacred contents spread all round the hallowed spot, which thus remained embedded in its own sacrificial layer.

The area where excavations are actually in progress comprises the north-western end of the House of the Vestals, the Vicus Vestæ, and the Infima Nova Via. The works are not advanced far enough yet to supply the solution of the many topographical problems connected with this neighbourhood; we are not able yet to tell whether the Nova Via joins the Vicus Tuscus or not, whether the steps leading to the Porta Romanula of the Palatine start from the Forum or from the Nova Via, &c. The work of exploration is considerably hampered by the great masses of masonry, fallen from the vaulted ceiling of the Augusteum, which block the way in every direction. The archaeological stillness of the ruins is broken every night by the explosion of mines, which seems unfitted amongst the numberless Byzantine and Latin saints painted on the crumbling plaster of the Augusteum itself after its dedication to S. Maria Antiqua.

The following discoveries have taken place since I left Rome, the account of which has come to me from a trustworthy source. Right under the nave of the demolished church of S. Maria Liberatrice, at a point equally distant from the Temple of Castor, the Augusteum, and the House of the Vestals, traces have been found of the celebrated fountain of Juturna, consisting of a "puteal" and of a marble altar inscribed with the name of the goddess. The locality answers exactly to the description of it by Dionysius, Ovid, Florus, &c., who say that the springs made their appearance at the north corner of the Palatine, and that in the old days of the city they expanded into a deep pond (*profunda palus*). Here the apparition of the Dioscuri took place, to warn the Romans of the victory of Lake Regillus; here they were seen washing and watering their horses "at the spring which made a pool near the Temple of Vesta." The pool was drained after the opening of the Cloaca Maxima, and the only trace left of it was a well, known for its health-restoring qualities. This neighbourhood was first excavated—as far as we can now ascertain—at the time of Paul III., when the altar inscribed with the name of DIVVS, now in the Galleria Lapidaria Vaticana (No. 164), was brought to light.

A square shrine stands by the well with a

pedestal in the centre, upon which stood the statue of the nymph, of which only the lower part has been found. The well itself has been explored to the depth of fifteen feet. It contains innumerable fragments of amphore and water jugs of all styles and epochs, also glass phials and bottles of graceful shape.

On the south side of the well there are remains of a structure, where many inscriptions and pedestals mentioning the "Curatores Aquarum" have been unearthed. The main hall is decorated with niches for statues, considerable fragments of which were found lying on the floor. The central niche, facing the entrance door, seems to have been occupied by an Æsculapius; the two side ones by an Apollo and Hygeia. The statue of the god of medicine is a good copy of a better original; that of Apollo seems to have been copied from a bronze model.

This part of the valley of the Forum must have been inhabited for a very long period after the fall of the empire, probably as late as the sack of the Normans in 1084. There are traces everywhere of attempts to make or keep the surrounding ruins more or less habitable, by walling up windows and doors, by raising partition walls, and by roofing over open spaces. All these shabby adaptations show the patchwork characteristics of the ninth and tenth centuries, when the most precious architectural marbles and works of statuary were freely used as building materials. The reason why this special corner of the Forum retained for so long a period its ancient level, while other sections were fast disappearing under the accumulation of rubbish, must be found in the proximity of the church of S. Maria Antiqua, one of the most popular and frequented places of worship of mediæval Rome, of which I shall speak more at length in my next 'Notes.' The approach to this church (which occupied the inner hall of the Augusteum) was by the Vicus Vestæ, a lane running between the Temple of Castor and the House of the Vestals. All the remains that have been found standing along this lane are patched and propped up with broken columns and friezes and cornices, and statues and bas-reliefs, stolen at random from the surrounding edifices of the golden age. And when the sorting of all these marbles is finished, and their original place identified, we shall be able to learn many interesting particulars about the downfall of the great structures of the Forum and of the Sacra Via, hastened or caused altogether by the brutality of the Romans themselves. One point has already been ascertained, viz., that while the west wing of the House of the Vestals was actually inhabited by a high official of the Court of Marinus II.—who occupied the chair of St. Peter from 942 to 946—and while the palace of Caligula towering above it was still used, nominally at least, as the Pope's episcopium, the citizens were allowed to lay their hands on the beautiful Temple of Vesta, and put its finely carved marbles to the vilest uses. About twenty blocks belonging to the ceiling of the peristyle and to the wall and cornice of the cella have already been recovered, from which we have learnt new and curious details about the general arrangement of the sanctuary; for instance, that the upper portion of the round wall of the cella was pierced with as many openings as there were intercolumniations, so as to afford an outlet for the smoke of the perpetual fire from whichever corner the wind happened to blow.

The Vicus Vestæ was also used as a place of interment in connexion with the diaconia of S. Maria Antiqua. Some of the graves are level with the pavement of the lane, and consist of pagan or Christian marble sarcophagi, with the bones of the intruders still intact.

The statues of the Vestales Maximæ found in the Atrium in the memorable campaign of 1883, which have escaped deportation to the new Museo Nazionale at the Baths of Diocletian, have been raised once more on their pedestals

in the north wing of the Atrium, opposite the one in which they were actually discovered. I gather from the Roman papers another scrap of information concerning the same place.

The rules which regulated the worship of Vesta were so excessively strict in the matter of contact with anything living or inanimate the absolute purity of which could be subject to doubt, that in a city like Rome, which boasted of fourteen magnificent aqueducts, and eight hundred fountains and reservoirs, the Vestals could only use water which they had drawn themselves from the immaculate springs of Juturna or of the Camenæ. This was beautifully illustrated by the discovery made in 1883 in the middle of the Atrium of a piscina or tank lined with marble, destined to contain spring water only, and therefore uncontaminated by any pipe or source connected with the general water supply of the city. This charming souvenir of Vesta's worship has just been turned into a living fountain by means of a cast-iron pipe which carries to it the overflow of the Nymphæum from the Farnese gardens on the Palatine.

RODOLFO LANCIANI.

Fine-Art Gossip.

AMONG other works to be issued by Messrs. Macmillan in the autumn are an interesting contribution to æsthetics, entitled 'The Origins of Art: a Psychological and Sociological Inquiry,' by Dr. Yrjö Hirn, of the University of Helsingfors, a philosopher whose previous works have been written in Swedish; and a fine folio on 'Eighteenth-Century Colour Prints,' which has been compiled, arranged, and written by Mrs. Julia Frankau, and which will be issued in two forms—the ordinary edition with the frontispiece in colour and the remaining plates in bistre, published at eight guineas, and the other with all the plates reproduced in colour, published at eighteen guineas.

THE death is announced of Mr. William Corden, who enjoyed considerable royal patronage as a painter.

MR. BRIMLEY JOHNSON will have ready for the Christmas season a nonsense picture-book by an entirely new artist-writer. The full title, 'Greybeards at Play: Literature and Art for Old Gentlemen, Ballads and Sketches,' by Gilbert Chesterton, will indicate the character of this volume. The illustrations are black and white, but the author has prepared a special cover-design in nursery colours.

MANY literary as well as artistic students may like to know that the Académie des Beaux-Arts consists of fourteen painters, eight sculptors, eight architects, four engravers, six musicians, one perpetual secretary, and ten "membres libres." The recent death of the painter Antoine Vollon leaves a vacancy in the first-named group, the present composition of which illustrates, on the one hand, the liberal views of the body at large (which is co-optative), and, on the other hand, the distinctions of its members individually, and their determination to accept none but students of real capacity and originality. These painters are: MM. Gérôme, Hébert, Bouguereau, J. Breton, J. P. Laurens, Detaille, Benjamin-Constant, Morot, Bonnat, Henner, Lefebvre, L. Olivier Merson, and Cormon. The very antitheses of technical art and poetic moods are displayed in this category; there is all the world's difference between M. Gérôme and M. Benjamin-Constant, M. Detaille and M. Bonnat, M. Bouguereau and M. Henner, but they are all members of the same Académie, and men of renown.

THE Musée de l'Armée, Paris, has recently been enriched (it was already well provided in this respect) by the bequest of the late General Vanson of a collection of between thirty and forty thousand engravings, representing French military uniforms from the earliest to the present time. General Vanson was the first

Conservateur of the Musée in question. English military painters will appreciate this statement.

Mr. B. T. BATSFORD's announcements include Old Cottages and Farmhouses in Kent and Sussex, by W. G. Davis and E. Guy Dawber,—Ornamental Details of the Italian Renaissance, by G. A. T. Middleton and R. W. Carden,—Some Architectural Works of Inigo Jones, by H. Inigo Triggs and H. Tanner, Jun.,—Later Renaissance Architecture in England, by John Belcher and M. E. Macartney,—Flower Studies for the Use of Art Students and Designers, by Jeanie Foord,—New Tables for the Solution of Gannillet and Kutter's Formula, by Col. Moore,—Building Specifications for Architects, Surveyors, and Builders, by John Leaning,—and Building Construction (Elementary Course), by C. F. Mitchell.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THE one hundred and seventy-seventh meeting of the Three Choirs opened as usual with a special Sunday service in the cathedral. Sir A. C. Mackenzie's calm, soothing 'Benedictus' for orchestra was played at the opening. The fine 'Te Deum and Benedictus' in F, by Mr. E. Elgar, was sung. The first anthem was Sir F. A. G. Ouseley's quaint 'It came even to pass,' and the second the 'Hallelujah' from 'The Mount of Olives.'

The usual band rehearsals were held in London, and last Saturday and Monday were devoted to rehearsals here with chorus, soloists, and orchestra, Dr. Sinclair throughout displaying energy and enthusiasm.

The festival proper opened on Tuesday morning in the cathedral. After the singing of the National Anthem Sir Hubert Parry conducted his new 'Te Deum,' composed "to commemorate the noble achievements of the British forces in South Africa." Music written for special occasions is rarely of the composer's best; the call for inspiration by no means ensures an answer. This 'Te Deum,' however, is one of Sir Hubert's strongest efforts—strong, not only by reason of the skill displayed in the music, but by reason of its emotional qualities. There is plenty of fugal writing in it, and yet—even in the concluding section, in which elaborate counterpoint plays so prominent a part—there is nothing formal or dry. The fugue form itself certainly seems to have been exhausted by Bach, but composers who have something to say will still find all-powerful aid in the resources of counterpoint, if only, as is the case with Sir Hubert, they know how to handle them. Counterpoint itself will not make a work dry, unless the thematic material and the treatment thereof deserve to be thus qualified.

Sir Hubert Parry's 'Te Deum' opens with a bold, imposing, and strictly diatonic theme. It forms not only the alpha and omega of the work, but it connects sections, and is, moreover, the germ whence spring many a phrase and figure. To the notes of the theme are sung the words "Te Deum laudamus," and this opening section is worked up with skill and vigour. In the character of some of the themes, and frequently in the polyphonic writing, there are naturally traces of the past; there are,

nevertheless, many and powerful signs that the composer is affected by the spirit of the day, especially by the influence of Wagner. Of the latter, the continuity of the music offers one notable instance, and another is to be found in the building up, as it were, from a firm diatonic foundation, such as we find in the 'Meistersinger,' in the 'Ring,' and again in 'Parsifal.' We have spoken of the emotional element in this 'Te Deum.' The "Sanctus" section commences in an impassioned manner, and works up with ever increasing fervour. Just at the close, however, where many composers would be tempted to indulge in some burst of sound, the cadence is avoided, and the sudden change of harmony and reduction of tone produce a striking and imposing effect. The bass solo, "Tu Rex gloriæ, Christe," is studiously simple, yet solemn and stately, and the dramatic setting of the "Judex crederis" is thereby rendered more impressive.

The spirited "In gloria numerari" owes its life and vigour not only to its rapid pace, but to its polyphony, with phrase overlapping phrase; also to bold and striking contrasts. The writing is never thick. The setting of "Salvum fac populum tuum," for bass solo, with chorus of tenors and divided basses, is of quiet, quaint effect; the melodic phrase at the second entry of the solo voice is old—we might, indeed, say old-fashioned—and yet it is made to sound fresh and pleasing. At the close of this section there are a few bars for orchestra in which a modern spirit prevails, but there is not the patchiness which would inevitably result if the composer had intentionally imitated different styles. "Per singulos dies benedicimus te" is for soli or semi-chorus of female voices, and the setting, somewhat Spohr-like, is both smooth and grateful to the singers. The "Miserere," for chorus in six parts, is short; the plaintive notes sung by the basses are taken up successively by the other voices, and with a certain freedom as regards entry, also order of intervals, which is expressive of agitation. After a last loud delivery of the phrase by all the voices at once the music softens down to the faintest whisper. The chorus "In te Domine speravi, non confundar in æternum," is not only the final, but the strongest section of the work. A description of its structure, of its elaborate counterpoints, and of the ingenuity with which the composer manages to render his music more and more intense right up to the end, or, in still plainer prose, to avoid anticlimax, would not only prove tedious, but draw attention to the very art which has been so cleverly concealed. It is there on paper, and can be shown and analyzed, but the life and power of the music can only be felt. Out of material—and in reference to some devices we might even say mechanical—means a strong spiritual tone—picture of hope struggling against and overcoming fear has been created. The performance under the direction of the composer was not altogether satisfactory, for his beat, owing we presume to excitement, was not so clear and firm as it ought to have been. The solo vocalists were Madame Ella Russell, Miss Agnes Nicholls, Miss Muriel Foster, and Mr. Andrew Black. The trio "Per singulos

dies," sung by the ladies, and the bass solo "Tu Rex gloriæ," proved their best vocal efforts. The choir sang well, although the sopranos were at moments weak.

After a good performance of Brahms's Symphony in D, No. 2, excepting that the first movement, also the opening of the Allegretto, might have been taken a trifle faster, came Dr. Villiers Stanford's setting of Mr. W. E. Henley's patriotic poem 'Last Post.' The composition is short and may be briefly described. At the opening is heard the bugle call sounded over the graves of fallen soldiers, accompanied by a stately melody clothed in simple, but appropriate harmony. The "call" is repeated again at the close, without accompaniment. Other features worthy of notice are the dignified funeral march at mention of warriors who have fought and died for their country, the impetuous *allegro* as the words tell of the "rapture of wrath, and faith, and pride" felt by those who dared and died, and the final broad, exultant strains as the voices sing of "Glory to the triumphing dead!" The work is a real *pièce d'occasion*. It will probably not enjoy a long lease of life, but the music is clever, direct, and dignified. Dr. Stanford conducted skilfully, and the choir acquitted itself admirably.

The long morning programme ended with Verdi's dramatic 'Requiem,' written in honour of Alessandro Manzoni more than a quarter of a century ago. The performance, in which the soli were taken by Madame Albani, Miss Marie Brema, and M. Lloyd and Andrew Black, was most impressive. In the evening there was a miscellaneous concert at the Shire Hall, which does not require much notice. Madame Ella Russell, Miss Marie Brema, and Mr. Lloyd were the successful vocalists. Mr. Arthur W. Payne, leader of the orchestra, gave an artistic rendering of Beethoven's Romance in F. The 'Siegfried' Idyl, under the direction of Dr. Sinclair, received very fair, though not full justice.

'Elijah' was performed on Wednesday morning, and on the whole extremely well. The work, being familiar to the choir, was heard to advantage. The sopranos in sonority and firmness of attack are not all that could be desired, yet the choral singing, especially in the "Thanks be to God," deserved praise. Madame Albani, who sang only in the second part of the oratorio, was in splendid form. Mr. Lloyd was not quite up to his highest standard, while Mr. Santley, though his voice bears traces of years of hard and earnest work, still proved himself, so far as regards conception of the part, the best Prophet of the present day. Miss Agnes Nicholls, who sang the solo soprano music in the first part, deserves high commendation for her skilful and artistic singing. Miss Muriel Foster and Miss Ada Crossley, the contraltos, were good; the former, however, was somewhat disappointing as regards declamation. Dr. Sinclair conducted with care and judgment. Mr. Ivor Atkins presided ably at the organ.

Musical Gossip.

CONTINUING the performances of the Beethoven symphonies in their chronological order, Mr. Henry Wood directed at the Promenade Concert on Friday in last week a sound and

effective rendering of the No. 2 in D. The Queen's Hall conductor took great pains with the Finale, every detail being brought out with complete clearness. The charming Larghetto and the spirited Scherzo were also presented with a smoothness and finish that called for praise. Upon the strong and dignified phrases of the 'Coriolan' Overture Mr. Wood's orchestra likewise laid full stress, and the Ballet Music from 'Prometheus,' the only ballet for which the Bonn musician supplied music, completed the Beethoven items in the scheme. In the programme stood Mozart's 'Maurerische Trauermusik,' a beautiful and expressive, but seldom heard piece, written in 1785 in remembrance of two brethren of the craft to which the composer belonged. Last Saturday Dvorák entered upon his sixtieth year, and in honour of the Bohemian master's birthday three of his compositions were performed at Queen's Hall. One of Dvorák's symphonies might well have been chosen for the occasion, but the pieces selected, the brilliant 'Carnival' Overture, the 'Scherzo Capriccioso,' and the first 'Slavonic Dance,' played with boldness and animation, gave a good idea of the lighter side of his engaging talent. Madame von Stosch in her performance of Sarasate's familiar 'Zigeunerweisen' again showed remarkable execution and genuine command of expression.

TSCHAIKOWSKY'S music provided the chief interest in the programme of last Wednesday's concert. His Symphony No. 4, in F minor, was interpreted by the band with much ability and intelligence, their playing of the charming Andante and the Scherzo—mainly a pizzicato for strings—being especially attractive. In the first and last movements the composer makes a less agreeable impression, because some of his music rises little above the commonplace and he relies too much on noisy and forceful effects. Of the picturesque and often sensational 'Hamlet' Overture Fantaisie, with its luxurious and highly coloured orchestration, the Queen's Hall players gave a capable rendering. Here we find a work in the form of Wagner's 'Faust' Overture, strong in dramatic characterization, appropriately restless, and attractive as to themes, that allotted to Ophelia being particularly pleasing. Mr. Wood also submitted the 'Theme and Variations' from Tchaikowsky's third and best-known suite, wherein the composer's fine sense of rhythm is so strongly manifested. Again the band did well, the piece being interpreted with full effect.

MR. LEARMONT DRYSDALE, the young Scottish composer, has been commissioned to write the inaugural music for next year's Glasgow Exhibition. The work will take the form of a short cantata, to occupy about thirty minutes in performance. Mr. Rudyard Kipling has been approached on the matter of furnishing a libretto. Failing his co-operation, the composer will select his words from some of the praise Psalms, with the probable addition of a part of Addison's hymn, "The spacious firmament on high." Mr. Drysdale is an old Royal Academy of Music student. He took the prize offered by the Glasgow Society of Musicians some years ago for his 'Tam o' Shanter' Overture, and several of his compositions have been performed under Mr. Mann's direction at the Crystal Palace. Last year he collaborated with Mr. Baring-Gould in an opera called 'The Red Spider,' which had a successful run in the provinces.

A BOOK which should prove of considerable value to church musicians and hymnologists is being prepared by Mr. James Love, the organist of Falkirk Parish Church, in conjunction with Mr. William Cowan, of Edinburgh. It will trace the origin and sources of all the tunes in the 'Church Hymnary,' and biographical notices of the composers, where known, will be added. Mr. Love is already known for his valuable work on 'Scottish Church Music,' published by

Messrs. Blackwood in 1891, while Mr. Cowan has occupied a prominent place on the 'Church Hymnary' Committee. The volume will be published by Mr. Frowde, of the Oxford University Press.—Another hymn-book which has been long needed is that being prepared under the care of a representative committee of schoolmasters for public schools. A good many new tunes are being tried, and there will be doubtless plenty of discussion as to how far merely "catchy" music is to be favoured.

SOME years ago it was announced that M. Camille Saint-Saëns, the distinguished French composer, had renounced writing for the stage. *Le Guide Musical* of September 9th states, however, that this winter he will take with him to Las Palmas a libretto by MM. Victorien Sardou and Gheusi for a grand opera.

We regret to learn that the talented violinist Arma Senkrah (known as Miss Arma Leoretta Harkness) committed suicide at Weimar on the 4th of this month. She was born at Weimar in 1864, and studied at Leipzig, Brussels, and Paris. In the last-named city she received a first prize at the Conservatoire. Liszt held her in high esteem, and she frequently took part in chamber music at his house.

THE death is announced at Riga of Paul Schein, well known as a collector of Russian folk-songs. He was born in 1826, studied at Moscow University, and afterwards devoted himself to teaching. Although unable to walk without the aid of crutches, he was exceedingly active and industrious.

A LETTER written in 1852 by Meyerbeer to Dr. Schucht, who at a later period became editor of the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, has recently been published. In it the composer of 'Les Huguenots' describes the repeated efforts of the King of Prussia to induce him to write music for the old Greek dramas. The whole of the letter is interesting; but the pith of it is contained in the opening sentences, which run thus:—

"You ask me whether I am not inclined to follow Mendelssohn's example, and write music to the ancient tragedies, for instance, those of Sophocles. I simply answer, No. Such works and such subjects are too far removed from the spirit of our age, and do not lend themselves to the music of our day. I know not whether 'Antigone' appealed to Mendelssohn, whether he composed his music with zest and love, but I am inclined to doubt it. This much is certain: he wrote it by desire of the king."

The *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of September 7th, in reprinting the letter, adds that Meyerbeer actually commenced setting some choruses of *Æschylus* to music, but left them unfinished.

M. MAHLER, with the co-operation of the stage machinist M. Bermer, has contrived to reduce at will the dimensions of the stage of the Vienna Opera-house, thus rendering it far more suitable for certain works. Mozart's 'Cosi fan tutte' will be the first opera given under these new conditions; the performance is announced for October 4th.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
Tues.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
Wed.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
Thurs.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
Fri.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
Sat.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

HER MAJESTY'S.—Revival of 'Julius Caesar,' GLOBE.—'Col. Cromwell,' a Play in Four Acts. By Arthur Paterson and Charles Cartwright.

LESS than two years have elapsed between the production and the revival by Mr. Tree of 'Julius Caesar,' yet an all but entire change of cast has been found necessary. Three of the original exponents remain. Two of these are in the parts they originally took—Mr.

Tree as Mark Antony and Mr. Lewis Waller as Brutus. Mrs. Tree, however, has substituted for the slight rôle of Lucius that of Calpurnia, of which she gives a pleasing and artistic, but rather modern interpretation. Change in the case of Cassius has been necessitated by the regrettable and premature death of Mr. Franklyn McLeay. In other instances it has been due to the fluctuating character of theatrical employment. On the whole, as regards the newcomers there is some improvement. Without being a finer performance than that of his predecessor, the Cassius of Mr. Robert Taber is more significant. Mr. Taber is the most Roman-looking of all the aristocrats, and the restless, plotting nature of Cassius is well shown. Mr. Murray Carson has an old-fashioned and conventional manner, but his Julius Caesar is dignified and impressive. It is difficult to conceive of the epithet "envious" being applied to the Casca of Mr. Beveridge, but Mark Antony, who uses it, did not stop to choose his words. Mr. Gerald Lawrence is satisfactory as Octavius Caesar, and Miss Lena Ashwell is pleasing and sympathetic, and in one scene powerful, as Portia. Mr. Lewis Waller's Brutus is not perceptibly different. Such change as is visible in Mr. Tree's Mark Antony is not an improvement, the pauses being even longer than before, and the delivery of the famous speech more restless. It is, perhaps, hypercritical to say, in the case of a management of stage crowds so splendid as is provided, that the audience of Mark Antony is not swayed by any wave of passion, but remains a series of semi-detached units. The crowd is more responsive to the comments on the speech of the First and Second Citizens than to the speech itself. It is difficult and ungracious, however, to suggest difference of treatment in a performance that is not only the best that has been given of a Shakspearean masterpiece, but is a credit to English art.

In presenting a drama partly historical and partly sentimental upon the subject of Oliver Cromwell the authors have taken avowedly for basis the 'Cromwell's Own' of Mr. Paterson, a romance published in the course of last year. This work deals with the middle age of Cromwell, when thoughts of coming greatness could only have presented themselves as visions; when he still dwelt on the loss of his eldest son Robert; when Oliver the younger was setting forth to join the army of Fairfax; and when Elizabeth, the beloved of his heart and the future Mrs. Claypole, was a saucy minx of thirteen, irreverently spoken of as Betty. Anything rather than the formalist and the precisian that he subsequently became is the Cromwell we are shown, who, as his son says in the book, did but act a part before the "worsted stockings," by which name are designated the Presbyterians. He is, on the contrary, a watchful and loyal friend to the hero, Ralph Dangerfield, who is the son of a Socinian victim of the Star Chamber, and is a rival with Cromwell's son as well as with sundry others for the love of Rachel Fullerton, a ward and adopted daughter of the future Protector.

In the fortunes of the two lovers it is sought, with but moderate success, to interest the spectator, and Cromwell, like Rob

Roy in Scott's novel so named, serves the purpose rather of a protecting and beneficent champion of a couple of young people than that of the real hero of the narrative. Not at all a sluggish-blooded and cautious hero like Frank Osbaldistone is Ralph Dangerfield. He is passionate and reckless, even if resolute, indiscreet almost beyond precedent, and has a reputation for debauchery gained while at Cambridge, where he was at Cromwell's college, Sidney Sussex, which renders him an object of constant and justifiable suspicion to the Puritan authorities. The troubles he experiences are due to his efforts to spare the lives of "malignants," his former associates, and his action on their behalf incurs for him a sentence of death from which it takes all the diplomacy and influence of Cromwell to free him. The soldiers meantime, in spite of such exemplary names as Makepeace, Goodchild, Sweetlove, and Sanctify, are no wise particular as to language, and some of the troopers at Ely can swear on emergency as heartily as the rufflers at Nottingham or their descendants in Flanders.

The principal departure from the novel consists in making the enemies of the hero more unscrupulous in villainy and more hostile to Cromwell. Capt. Capell, who is in the original a man of conflicting impulses, meets his end in a base attempt to slay the future Protector, and it is curious to see officers in the king's service, and belonging to the army of Newcastle, drawing their swords on the would-be assassin in order to preserve the most deadly opponent of their monarch. These things are of little import. The play is dull in parts, and is too exclusively military to be likely to obtain a long run, but its action is moderately sympathetic and not wholly extravagant. Pains have been taken with the details, and the effect obtained is accurate, even when a little perplexing. Mr. Cartwright gives a good picture of Cromwell as he might have appeared at the time of the capture of Stainsby House. Miss Suzanne Sheldon is acceptable as the heroine, and actors few of whom have been long known in London supply a creditable interpretation.

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. ARTHUR BOURCHIER reappeared at the Criterion on Saturday last as Capt. Dorvaston in 'Lady Huntworth's Experiment,' and Mr. Charles Hawtrej on Monday at the Avenue as Horace Parker in 'A Message from Mars.'

THURSDAY next has been fixed by the Drury Lane management for the presentation of Mr. Raleigh's new drama.

IN the drama by Messrs. Seymour Hicks and F. G. Latham forthcoming at the Lyceum Miss Lily Hanbury will play the heroine, a hospital nurse. The first act will pass on the veldt, the second in Kimberley during the siege, and the last two in England.

'SELF AND LADY,' by M. Decourcelles, is to be given at the Vaudeville on Wednesday next.

AN animated correspondence between Mrs. W. K. Clifford and Mr. Sydney Grundy concerning points of resemblance between 'A Debt of Honour' and 'The Likeness of the Night' has been conducted with a courtesy and an absence of acrimony and arraignment which are pleasant to see. A second, between Miss Marie

Corelli and Mr. Hall Caine on a similar point, is not devoid of heat. It is difficult in cases of this kind for an outsider to enter into dispute. When a play on a given subject has been read by a management there are many ways in which, without conscious disloyalty, things which it suggested may be introduced into a subsequent play at the same house. We carefully guard ourselves from the implication, or the suspicion even, that anything of the kind has happened in connexion with the St. James's management. So much even as we have supposed is not necessary. An actor reads and rejects a play. There was in it a suggestion that dwells in the mind, and the germ of that suggestion may in complete innocence be planted in the mind of a dramatist who is responsible for a subsequent play. This is but one way out of a dozen conceivable ways of explaining coincidences such as are of frequent occurrence.

MR. FORBES ROBERTSON's performance at the Grand Theatre, Leeds, of Richard Dudgeon in Mr. George Bernard Shaw's 'Devil's Disciple' is highly commended; Miss Gertrude Elliott as Judith Anderson was nervous, but created a favourable impression, and Miss Kate Bishop was excellent as Mrs. Dudgeon; Mr. Ian Robertson as General Burgoyne, Mr. Assheton Tonge as Pastor Anderson, and Mr. Sydney Warden as Major Swindon were favourably received.

THE forthcoming pantomime at Drury Lane will, according to the *Era*, be founded on the two fairy stories of 'The Sleeping Beauty' and 'Beauty and the Beast.' Mr. Dan Leno and Mr. Herbert Campbell are once more engaged.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's new play 'The Lackeys' Carnival' will be produced at the Duke of York's on Friday next. Miss Millard has returned from her wedding trip in time to play the heroine.

THIS last lady proposes shortly to enter upon management and produce plays by Tudor and other established dramatists. The only way to the highest honours and remuneration is through management. It is to be hoped that Miss Millard will not turn her back entirely upon the modern plays in which her reputation has been made.

'AS YOU LIKE IT' is to be given at afternoon representations at the Great Queen Street Theatre.

'THE LOST LEADER' of Mrs. T. P. O'Connor is not likely to see the light before the spring.

THE new Nell Gwyn play by Mr. Max Goldberg in which Miss Amy McNeil has appeared at Croydon is *not* the play for the appearance of which we were anxious. It is a further apotheosis of a much-apotheosized strumpet. Nell becomes the mistress of Charles because on no other terms will he pardon Roland Graeme, the son of Sir Edmund [Berry] Godfrey. It is full of melodramatic incident, deals with the murder of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, an attempt on the part of Rochester and the Duchess of Portsmouth to poison the king, and similar matters, and introduces an actor called Bellicose Betterton!

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL will, it is expected, reappear at the Royalty in the course of next month.

BEFORE the month expires Wyndham's Theatre will, it is expected, reopen with a new play by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, the interest in which is said to be serious.

'JIM BELMONT' is the title of a three-act comedy by Mrs. Beringer, in which Miss Esmé Beringer, Miss Beatrice Lamb, Miss Le Thiere, Mr. Edmund Maurice, and Mr. E. M. Robson will appear at the Métropole Theatre, Camberwell.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. C.—C. A. W.—E. G. D.—J. B.—received.

J. D. P.—Too late to take up now.

T. T.—Not suitable for us.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

MESSRS. BELL'S NEW BOOKS.

New List post free on application.

Fcap. folio, 500 Copies only printed, 2l. 2s. net.

BOTTICELLI and HIS SCHOOL.

By Count PLUNKETT. With 20 Photogravure Plates and 28 Half-Tone Reproductions, including (with a few inaccessible exceptions) all the known Works of Botticelli. Finely printed on antique laid paper. [Ready next week.]

This is a critical study of the artist and his works by an Irish scholar who has recently been lecturing for the Government in Dublin on Italian Art, and who has for many years devoted much industry and investigation to this fascinating study. It will be a complete history of the artist and his pictures as far as he is at present known, every old and recent work on the subject having been consulted, and the interesting arguments as to lately discovered pictures having received the fullest attention. An important picture recently removed from Italy and now in private hands in England, and three others in foreign galleries never before illustrated, will be found reproduced here, while a schedule is appended to the volume describing all the known works which can be ascribed to Botticelli.

Large post 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.

FREDERIC LORD LEIGHTON,

P.R.A. An Illustrated Chronicle by ERNEST RHYS. With 86 Reproductions from Leighton's Pictures, including 2 Photogravure Plates. Printed at the Chiswick Press.

In this new and cheaper edition of Mr. Rhys's larger work a chapter has been added on Lord Leighton's House by Mr. Pepys Cockerell.

Small 4to. 12s. 6d. net.

FRA ANGELICO and his ART. By

LANGTON DOUGLAS, Professor of Modern History in the University of Adelaide. With 4 Photogravure Plates and 60 Half-Tone Reproductions, including all the Artist's most important Works. Printed at the Chiswick Press.

The volume is richly illustrated, almost every picture being represented, some having been specially photographed for the first time.

Small post 8vo. 5s. net.

PERUGINO. By Dr. G. C. Williamson.

With 40 Illustrations and a Photogravure Frontispiece. (Bell's "Great Masters" Series.)

Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d. net.

VOICES of the PAST from ASSYRIA and BABYLONIA. By H. S. ROBERTON, B.A. B.Sc.Lond. With numerous Illustrations.

Crown 8vo. 6s.

PLATO'S REPUBLIC, BOOK I. AND BOOK II. cc. i.-x.

THE PROEM to the IDEAL COMMONWEALTH of PLATO. (An Introduction to the Language and Substance of the "Socratic" Dialogues.) With Introduction and Critical and Explanatory Notes by T. G. TUCKER, Litt.D. Camb., Hon. Litt.D. Dublin, Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Melbourne.

London: GEORGE BELL & SONS,
York Street, Covent Garden.

MESSRS. METHUEN'S LIST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The demand for Miss MARIE CORELLI'S New Romance, **The MASTER CHRISTIAN**, is unabated. 100,000 Copies were printed before publication, a number by far the largest on record. It is evident that even this enormous number will be quite insufficient to satisfy the public demands, and a New Edition of 25,000 Copies is being prepared. Such a success is unparalleled in the history of fiction.

Messrs. METHUEN have much pleasure in announcing that they have taken over the publication of Mr. W. W. JACOBS'S Two well-known Books, **MANY CARGOES** and **SEA URCHINS**. The price of each is 3s. 6d. They have just published a highly amusing and interesting Novel by Mr. JACOBS, entitled **A MASTER of CRAFT**, illustrated, crown 8vo. 6s. This book may be obtained at any Library or Bookseller's.

Admirers of Mr. STEPHEN CRANE'S Work will notice that his posthumous Book, **WOUNDS in the RAIN**, crown 8vo. 6s. is NOW READY.

A New Novel, **CUNNING MURRELL**, by ARTHUR MORRISON, Author of 'Tales of Mean Streets,' will be published on SEPTEMBER 17. Crown 8vo. 6s.

On OCTOBER 5 will be published Mr. MAX PEMBERTON'S New Romance, **The FOOTSTEPS of a THRONE**. Crown 8vo. 6s.

On OCTOBER 10 Messrs. METHUEN will issue Mr. ANTHONY HOPE'S New Novel of modern politics and society, **QUISANTE**. Crown 8vo. 6s.

The MASTER CHRISTIAN. By MARIE CORELLI. Crown 8vo. 6s.

The GATELESS BARRIER. By LUCAS MALET, Author of 'The Wages of Sin.' Crown 8vo. 6s.

"The workmanship of the book is eminently admirable. Mr. Rivers is a brilliant character-study. The book is written with distinction, reticence, humour, and power." *Londoner*.
 "This beautiful and thoughtful book."—*Public Opinion*.
 "It is but seldom that one is delighted by so masterly and graceful a handling of the supernatural in fiction as is found in this work."—*Glasgow Herald*.
 "Genuine imagination and charm have been at work here. The writing is always elegant and polished."—*Daily Chronicle*.
 "In 'The Gateless Barrier' it is at once evident that, whilst Lucas Malet has preserved her birthright of originality, the artistry, the actual writing, is above even the high level of the books that were born before."—*Westminster Gazette*.
 "It is an admirable piece of work—skilful in manipulation, interesting as a story, with a fascination of its own."—*Daily Telegraph*.

The SOFT SIDE. By HENRY JAMES, Author of 'What Maisie Knew.' Crown 8vo. 6s.

SONS of the MORNING. By EDEN PHILLPOTTS, Author of 'The Children of the Mist.' Crown 8vo. 6s.

WOUNDS in the RAIN: War Stories. By STEPHEN CRANE, Author of 'The Red Badge of Courage.' Crown 8vo. 6s.

WINEFRED. By S. BARING-GOULD, Author of 'Mehalah.' Illustrated. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"One of Mr. Baring-Gould's excellent stories. Many incidents diversify this lively book."—*Athenæum*.
 "Jane Marley is one of those strong natures which Mr. Baring-Gould loves to draw."—*Globe*.
 "A charming tale, full of passion and adventure."—*Echo*.

PATH and GOAL. By ADA CAMBRIDGE. Crown 8vo. 6s.

The SEEN and the UNSEEN. By RICHARD MARSH, Author of 'The Beetle.' Crown 8vo. 6s.

"Another brilliant piece of work."—*Daily Graphic*.
 "Very clever and highly entertaining."—*Scotsman*.
The CONQUEST of LONDON. By DOROTHEA GERARD, Author of 'Lady Baby.' Crown 8vo. 6s.

FITZJAMES. By LILIAN STREET. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"A lively and high-spirited love story."—*Scotsman*.
 "Strong, refined, and true to nature."—*Morning Herald*.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The SOUL of a CHRISTIAN. By F. S. GRANGER, M.A. Litt.D. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Prof. Granger abandons the conventional method of psychology by which the individual is taken alone, and instead he regards him as sharing in and contributing to the catholic tradition. Hence the book deals not only with the average religious life, but also with the less familiar experiences of the mystic, the visionary, and the symbolist. These experiences furnish a clue to poetic creation in its various kinds, and, further, to the miracles which occur during times of religious enthusiasm.

CHINA. By J. W. ROBERTSON-SCOTT. With a Map. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The WALKERS of SOUTHGATE: being the Chronicles of a Cricketing Family. By W. A. BETTESWORTH. [Immediately.]

Illustrated. Demy 8vo. 15s.
 "One of the most interesting cricket books of recent times."—*World*.
 "It teems with reminiscences of the famous brotherhood."—*Referee*.
 "A worthy memorial of the famous family."—*Glasgow Herald*.
 "A volume which every lover of the game of games should add to his library."—*Outlook*.

DARTMOOR: a Descriptive and Historical Sketch. By S. BARING-GOULD. With Plans and numerous Illustrations.

Crown 8vo. 6s.
 "A most delightful guide, companion, and instructor."—*Scotsman*.
 "The book has colour, spirit, and individuality."—*Daily Chronicle*.
 "A most delightful book."—*Daily News*.
 "Informed with close personal knowledge."—*Literary World*.

The SIEGE of MAFEKING. By J. ANGUS HAMILTON. With many Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 6s.

This is a vivid, accurate, and humorous narrative of the great siege by the well-known correspondent of the Times.

The RELIEF of MAFEKING. By FILSON YOUNG. With Maps and Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 6s.

WITH the BOER FORCES. By HOWARD C. HILLEGAS. With 24 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 6s.

WRIT' in BARRACKS. By EDGAR WALLACE. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The CONSTRUCTION of LARGE INDUCTION COILS. By A. T. HARE, M.A. With numerous Diagrams. Demy 8vo. 6s.

LACE-MAKING in the MIDLANDS, PAST and PRESENT. By C. C. CHANNER and M. E. ROBERTS. With 16 Full-Page Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

AGRICULTURAL ZOOLOGY. By Dr. J. RITZEMA BOS. Translated by J. R. AINSWORTH DAVIS, M.A. With an Introduction by ELEANOR A. ORMEROD, F.R.S. With 155 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By G. E. TROUTBECK. Illustrated by F. D. Bedford. Pott 8vo. cloth, 3s.; leather, 3s. 6d. net.

A GUIDE to ETERNITY. By Cardinal BONA. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by J. W. STANBRIDGE, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. Pott 8vo. cloth, 2s.; leather, 2s. 6d. net.

THE LITTLE LIBRARY.—New Volumes.

With Introductions, Notes, and Photogravure Frontispieces. Pott 8vo. Each Volume, cloth, 1s. 6d. net; leather, 2s. 6d. net.

EOTHEN. By A. W. KINGLAKE. With an Introduction and Notes.

CRANFORD. By MRS. GASKELL. Edited by E. V. LUCAS.

METHUEN & CO. 36, Essex Street, W.C.

HARPER & BROTHERS' PUBLICATIONS.

The "OVERLAND" to CHINA.

By ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN,
Gold Medalist of the Royal Geographical Society.

With Illustrations and Maps.
Demy 8vo. cloth, 16s.

The *Daily Chronicle* says:—"We trust Mr. Colquhoun's book will be very widely read. It is full of exact information set forth in most readable fashion, and it appears at a moment sensationally opportune."

CHINA IN TRANSFORMATION.

By ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN.

With Maps, Plans, &c. Demy 8vo. cloth, 16s.

The *Times* says:—"Replete with every information."
The *Saturday Review* says:—"A most valuable summary of the situation."

THE BREAK-UP OF CHINA.

With an Account of its Commerce, Currency, Waterways, Railways, Army and Navy, and Politics.

By Admiral Lord CHARLES BERESFORD.
With Maps, &c. Demy 8vo. cloth, 12s.

ALONE IN CHINA.

By JULIAN RALPH.

Crown 8vo. cloth, with many illustrations, 6s.

The *Daily Mail*, June 28, 1900, says:—"Mr. Julian Ralph's book, 'Alone in China,' is a standard authority."

RUSSIA AGAINST INDIA; Or, the Struggle for Asia.

By ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN.
Crown 8vo. with Maps, 6s.

FICTION.

LOVE AND MR. LEWISHAM.

By H. G. WELLS,
Author of 'The Wheels of Chance.'

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"By far the most fascinating piece of work Mr. Wells has given us."

A GAY CONSPIRACY.

By ROBERT W. CHAMBERS,
Author of 'The Red Republic.'

Illustrated. Crown 8vo. 6s.

The *Scotsman* says:—"The most fascinating of Mr. Chambers's productions."
The *World* says:—"A clever and entertaining production."
The *Speaker* says:—"Clever and readable.....A great success."

The LOVE of PARSON LORD.

By MARY E. WILKINS,
Author of 'A New England Nun,' 'Jerome,' &c.

Cloth, illustrated, 6s.

The *Daily News* says:—"A touching story, in Miss Wilkins's charming style."
The *Speaker* says:—"There are few writers whose work has such distinction as Miss Wilkins's."

READY SEPTEMBER 20.

A BREAKER OF LAWS.

By W. PETT RIDGE,
Author of 'Mord Emly,' 'A Son of the State.'

Cloth, crown 8vo. 6s.

OLD CHESTER TALES.

By MARGARET DELAND.

Illustrated by Howard Pyle.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

45, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, The Fine Arts, Music, and The Drama.

Last Week's *ATHENÆUM* contains Articles on

FULHAM and HAMPTSTAD.
The ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY.
LORD HERBERT OF CHREMBURY as PHILOSOPHER.
THEOLOGY of RITSCHL.
The QUAKERS in PENNSYLVANIA.
EGYPTIAN RELIGION and MANNERS.
NEW NOVELS:—The Courtesan Dame; Path and Goal; Senator North; Winefred; The World's Slow stain; The Autobiography of Allen Lorne; The Shadow of Quong Lung; A Spider's Web; On Parole.
OLD FRENCH LITERATURE.
E-CLASSICAL HISTORY.
SHORT STORIES.
MILITARY BOOKS.
CLASSICAL TRANSLATIONS.
OUR LIBRARY TABLE—LIST of NEW BOOKS.
LITTLE CHARMER OVER THERE; SIR JOHN ADYE; The COMING PUBLISHING SEASON; BOOKS and JOURNALS at PARIS; BARONET and BANNERET.

LITERARY GOSSIP.
SCIENCE:—Address to the British Association; Library Table; Chemical Literature; Astronomical Notes; Geographical Notes; Gossip.
FINE ARTS:—Arbor Vitæ; Library Table; Altar Frontal at Westminster Abbey; Thierry Bouts, the Painter of Louvain; Gossip.
MUSIC:—The Week; Gossip; Performances Next Week.
DRAMA:—The Week; Library Table; Gossip.

The NUMBER for SEPTEMBER 1 contains—
MR. LANG on PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD.
The SIX SYSTEMS of INDIAN PHILOSOPHY.
The BARONETAGE.
CARDIFF RECORDS.
THE SEVEN ECUMENICAL COUNCILS.
A HISTORY of HUNGARY.
OXFORDSHIRE.
NEW NOVELS:—A Daughter of Witches; Under Fate's Wheel.
BOOKS for TOURISTS.
SPANISH LITERATURE.
ASSYRIAN PHILOLOGY.
MUNICIPAL HISTORY.
GAELIC LITERATURE.
OUR LIBRARY TABLE—LIST of NEW BOOKS.
PROF. NIETZSCHE: The COMING PUBLISHING SEASON; NANCY of CHOWELL HOW; The NEGRO ELEMENT in ENGLISH; The LIBRARIANS' CONGRESS in PARIS; Prof. H. SIDGWICK.
LITERARY GOSSIP.
SCIENCE:—Recent Literature; Dr. John Anderson; Gossip.
FINE ARTS:—Recumbent Effigies; Year-Book of the Royal Prussian Collections; Library Table; The Archaeological Societies; British Archaeological Association; Gossip.
MUSIC:—The Week; Gossip; Performances Next Week.
DRAMA:—Library Table; Gossip.

THE *ATHENÆUM*, EVERY SATURDAY,
PRICE THREEPENCE, OF
JOHN C. FRANCIS,
Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane,
E.C.; and of all Newsagents.

NOTES AND QUERIES. (NINTH SERIES.)

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER contains—
NOTES:—Horace Walpole and his Editors—Shakespeareana—Suppression of Anglican Book of Common Prayer—A Teacher of "Petticoats"—1553—English Parsimony and the Cat—"Mazama"—Mary, Queen of Scots: Bastia—A "Parasite"—"Disintellectualization"—"Devasage"—"Data"—"As Singular Noun"—"Criticism"—A L'impré-étatement.

QUERIES:—Inscription at Lincoln—"Wedded"—Henry VIII. and Cromwell—Ann of Austria—He-vé—Gates of Sandwich—Bally-who-ne—"Mardiwig"—"Magerful"—Compulsive Phonology and Ethnic Characters—Grendel—Fraser—Doig—Starr Family—"Practical Politics"—Melland Family—Crown of Wild Olive—Holywell in Hants—Tobacco Tongs—Cartulary of Ross—Landerdale on the Government of India—"Bitch"—Account of the Inquisition—Clock—Eleanore—Cross, Waltham—Heraldic—Haddon or Has-en Family—Hongun.

REPLIES:—"Seek" or "Seeks"—Dr. Rowe—Marriage as a Male Christian Name—"Nesquak"—Ainmains—Shakespeare and the Sea—List of Book Sales—"Bucks" and "Good Fellows"—"Viridical"—Shakespeare and Cicero—Horse Equipment—"Three Kings of Colchester"—Macaulay Portraits—Pictures made of Handwriting—"Gutter-snipe"—Looking-glass Folk-lore—"A muck and a horse-shoe"—"Agam"—Order of Avis—Beaulieu—Welsh People—Newman—Lamb's Hoaxes—Richter's Dream of Infinity—"Creak"—"Virtues and Vices"—Dr. Hall—Cyclometer—"Shot-free"—Double Christian Names—Negro Nicknames—"Inundate"—Twiford Yew Tree—Abbot of Furness—Wooce—Rev. Mr. Aaron—Daniel Defoe—Treble Christian Names.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Whitby's "Rabelais's Gargantua and Pantagruel"—Fenny's "Fort St. George, Madras".
Notices to Correspondents.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER contains—
NOTES:—The Habers—Poem attributed to Milton—No. 4, Tottill Street, Westminster—"Charly-Air"—"Erriques"—"Clarnvigli"—Charivari—Anglo-Israel—Volcanic Eruption at Krakatoa—Locard and the Heart of Bruce—"Adelphi drama"—"Adelphi guest"—"Gocco"—"Edones"—Poison of a Married Priest—G. G. Zeriff—"Devon"—"News"—"Pin-pricks".

QUERIES:—Sixteenth-Century Terms—Serjeant Hawkins—"Bride-wain"—John Montague Crosby—Coventry—Bishop Sanderson's Descendants—Novels of the French Revolution—Taale Family—Etherington—Holy Rood of Lisle—Author of Lince—Brick House, Great Horned, Herts—Chori-episcopus—Joseph Brennan—Sackville—Medallions on Jug—Authors Wanted.

REPLIES:—John Davies—Bibliothèque Nationale—"Inundate"—"Unicorn"—Place-name Oxford—"Tyre"—Borough-English—"Le mot de Cambronne"—"Truffle-hunting Pigs"—Age of Entry at Inns of Court—Tashileh—Trental—"Tug the colt"—Goat in Folk-lore—Picts and Scots—"Blood of Hales"—"Blessing of the Throat"—Inscription on Medal—Webb the Swimmer.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Calendar of Letter-Books of London"—Murray's "Ready Classical Maps"—Mrs. Pennell's "Over the Alps on a Bicycle"—Reviews and Magazines.
Notices to Correspondents.

Price 4d. each; by post, 4½d. each.

Published by JOHN C. FRANCIS,
Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

NOW READY.

Price 10s. 6d.

THE NEW VOLUME OF

NOTES AND QUERIES,

JANUARY TO JUNE, 1900.

The Volume includes Articles on

OUR NATIONAL FLAG, with Coloured Illustration.

BROWNING, Robert—Passage in 'Luria'—and Seneca—First Edition of 'Paracelsus.'

SHAKESPEARE—and Ben Jonson.

COWPER—Centenary.

SCOTT, Sir Walter—His Scottish Dialect—Early Issues of the Novels.

DICKENS, Charles—Pickwickian Manners and Customs.

AMERICA—Life in South—Worthies.

AFRICA, War in South—English Soldiers at the Battle of Colenso—Newspaper Correspondents Killed and Wounded—Kruger's Counterfeit Coins—Lyddite—Cape Town in 1844.

BRITISH Army—Regimental Mottoes and Nicknames—Field-Marshal—Punishments—Special Literature—Pet Names.

COINAGE, English—Origin of—Earliest Date of Depreciation.

LONDON Imperial Volunteers—Church Registers—No. 17, Fleet Street.

CHURCHES—Built of Unhewn Stone—Church in Canterbury older than St. Martin's—Barrel Organs used in.

FRENCH Prisoners of War in England, 1759—French Society—Prominent Ladies in the Last Century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

JOHN C. FRANCIS,
Notes and Queries Office,

Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

READY WEDNESDAY NEXT.

Crown 8vo. 6s.

THE INFIDEL.

By M. E. BRADDON.

London: SIMPKIN & CO., LIMITED; and all Booksellers.

IMPORTANT BOOK BY THE EARL OF ROSSLYN.

Messrs. WM. BLACKWOOD & SONS will publish,
on SEPTEMBER 24, TWICE CAPTURED:
a Record of Adventure during the Boer War.
By the EARL of ROSSLYN. With 60 Illustrations. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

IN THE PRESS, SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED.

Price one Shilling.

ASTRONOMY FOR THE YOUNG.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

G. STONEMAN, 39, Warwick Lane, E.C.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL. Price 2s.

Contents. SEPTEMBER.
Studies in the Anthropogeography of British New Guinea. By Prof. Alfred C. Haddon F.R.S.
King Menick's Dominion and the Country between Lake Galip (Rud-1) and the Nile Valley. By the late Capt. M. S. Welby, 18th Hussars.
Through Haiti. By Hesketh Prichard.
New Light on some Medieval Maps. By C. Raymond Beazley, M.A.
Methods of Survey employed by the Chilean Boundary Commissions in the Cordillera of the Andes. By P. of A. Bertrand (University of Santiago, Chile).
The Monthly Record.
Obituary: R.H.H. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Capt. M. S. Welby, 18th Hussars.—Geographical Literature of the Month.—Numerous Maps and Illustrations.
Edward Stanford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.

THE SWEDISH TIMBER TRADE: The British Association at Bradford, Engineering Exhibits, Paris Exhibition; Expanded Metal and Concrete; Congress on Teaching of Drawing; Chateau Mauricien, Wimereux; Lessons in Electrical Engineering; Entrance Tower, Colney Convent, St. Albans, &c.—See the BUILDERS of September 15 (4d., by post, 4d.). Through any Newsagent, or direct from the Publisher of the Builder, Catherine Street, London, W.C.

THE WITCHERY of BOOKS.

By JOHN F. CRUMP.

Price 3s. 6d. net.

"Full of enthusiasm."—Spectator.
"Well worth reading."—Birmingham Daily Post.
"Few will take it up without feeling the fascination of the subject and the masterly way in which the author has treated it."—Birmingham Daily Gazette.
"A welcome contribution to literature. Mr. Crump, with the ardour of a true lover, sings the praises of books in almost every imaginable key. In the chapter on 'The Limits of Literature' Mr. Crump is at his best—it illustrates the excellence of the author's style."—Staffordshire Advertiser.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

BY LIONEL BEALE, F.R.S. F.R.C.P.

1. VITALITY: an Appeal, an Apology, and a Challenge. Post free, 6d.
2. VITALITY: an Appeal to the Fellows of the Royal Society. Post free, 1s. 6d.
3. VITALITY: Replies to Objections. Post free, 3d.
4. VITALITY: Its bearing on Natural Religion (12 slips). Post free, 3d.
5. VITALITY: an Appeal to all Teachers. (Shortly.) Churchills, Great Marlborough Street.

SECOND EDITION, price Fourpence.

BRIEF LESSONS IN ASTRONOMY.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

G. Stoneman, 39, Warwick Lane, E.C.

TO INVALIDS.—A LIST OF MEDICAL MEN in all parts RECEIVING RESIDENT PATIENTS sent gratis with full particulars. Schools also recommended.—Medical, &c., Association, Limited, 5, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. Telegraphic Address, "Tri-form, London." Telephone No. 1884, Gerrard.

THACKERAY HOTEL (Temperance), Facing the British Museum, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON.

This newly erected and commodious Hotel will, it is believed, meet the requirements of those who desire all the conveniences and advantages of the larger modern licensed hotels at moderate charges.

Passenger Lift. Electric Light in all rooms. Bath-Rooms on every floor. SPACIOUS DINING, DRAWING, WRITING, READING, AND SMOKING ROOMS.

All Floors Fireproof. Perfect Sanitation. Night Porter. Full Tariff and Testimonials sent free on application. Proprietor—J. TRUSLOVE.

Telegraphic Address—"Thackeray, London."

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, INSURED AGAINST, THEFT INSURANCE AND FIDELITY BONDS GRANTED BY THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO. Established 1849. CLAIMS PAID over £4,200,000. 64, CORNHILL, LONDON. A. VIAN, Secretary.

EPPS'S COCOA. The Most Nutritious.

EPPS'S COCOA. Grateful and Comforting.

EPPS'S COCOA. For Breakfast and Supper.

EPPS'S COCOA. With Natural Flavour only.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, and INDIGESTION, and Safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Children, and Infants.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

BLACKIE'S ILLUSTRATED LATIN SERIES.

General Editor—

Prof. R. Y. TYRRELL, Litt.D.

Examiner to the Universities of London and Glasgow, &c.

This New Series, issued under the Editorship of Prof. TYRRELL, is distinguished by several important features for the first time introduced into English School-books.

Illustrated with Full-Page Coloured Reproductions of Vase Paintings, &c.; Photographs of Bas-Reliefs, Statues, and Famous Paintings; and numerous Black-and-White Illustrations specially drawn for this Series. Crown 8vo. cloth.

The Publishers will be pleased to send Specimen Copies to Head Masters with a view to Introduction.

Eutropius.—Books I. and II. Edited by W. CECIL LAMING, M.A., Classical Master in Edinburgh Academy. 1s. 6d.

Livy.—Book V. Edited by W. CECIL LAMING. 2s. 6d.

Tacitus.—Agricola. Edited by W. C. FLAMSTEAD WALTERS, M.A., formerly of Christ's College, New Zealand. 1s. 6d.

Virgil.—Aeneid III. Edited by Prof. SANDFORD, M.A., Queen's College, Galway. 1s. 6d.

Horace.—The Odes. Books I., II., III., and IV. Edited by STEPHEN GWYNN, B.A., late Scholar and Hulsean Exhibitor of Brasenose College, Oxford. 1s. 6d. each.

Cicero.—The First Catiline Oration. Edited by Prof. C. H. KEENE, M.A., Queen's College, Cork. 1s. 6d.

Cicero.—The Catiline Orations. (Complete). Edited by Prof. C. H. KEENE, M.A. 2s. 6d.

Sallust.—The Catiline Conspiracy. Edited by the Rev. W. A. STONE, M.A., Assistant Master in Bristol Grammar School.

Virgil.—Georgics I. Edited by S. E. WINBOLT, M.A., Assistant Master in Christ's Hospital. 1s. 6d.

FORTHCOMING VOLUMES.

Livy.—Book I. Edited by Prof. JOHN BROWN, Wellington University, New Zealand.

Livy.—Book VI. Edited by W. CECIL LAMING, M.A.

Cæsar.—The Gallic War. Books I. and V. Edited by Prof. JOHN BROWN.

Livy.—Books XXI. and XXII. Edited by G. G. LOANE, M.A., Assistant Master in St. Paul's School.

Virgil.—Georgics II. Edited by S. E. WINBOLT, M.A., Assistant Master in Christ's Hospital.

Virgil.—Aeneid VI. Edited by H. B. COTTERILL, M.A., formerly Assistant Master at Haileybury.

Virgil.—Aeneid II. Edited by Prof. SANDFORD.

Cicero.—Pro Lege Manilia. Edited by W. J. WOODHOUSE, M.A., formerly Assistant Lecturer in Classics, University College of North Wales.

** Complete Educational Catalogue will be sent post free on application.

London:

BLACKIE & SON, LIMITED, 50, Old Bailey.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS.

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY on HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES. Founded mainly on the Materials collected by the Philological Society. Edited by Dr. JAMES A. H. MURRAY and Mr. HENRY BRADLEY.

GRADELY—GREEMENT. Prepared by Mr. BRADLEY.
Price 2s. 6d.

INFERABLE—INFUSHING. Prepared by Dr. MURRAY.
Price 2s. 6d.

Reissue in Monthly Numbers, each consisting of 88 pages in wrapper, price 3s. 6d. No. 15, **C—CAPABLE.**

ATHENÆUM.—"Every section which appears cannot fail to increase our appreciation of the immense importance and value of this colossal monument of the English language."

The EVOLUTION of ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHY. (The Romanes Lecture, 1900.) By JAMES A. H. MURRAY, M.A. LL.D. D.C.L. Ph.D. Delivered in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, June 22, 1900. 8vo. price 2s.

ESSAYS of JOHN DRYDEN. Selected and Edited by W. P. KER, M.A. 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

SPECTATOR.—"We cannot too highly applaud Prof. Ker's admirable volumes. Here at last the work of Dryden is set forth with learning, taste, and restraint. Prof. Ker is a perfect editor, because, while he knows all that may be known of his author, he recognizes that he himself plays but a secondary part. Nevertheless, a good editor is as rare as a good translator, and Dryden, in finding the best, has found no more than his desert."

KING ALFRED'S OLD ENGLISH VERSION of BOETHIUS, De CONSOLATIONE PHILOSOPHIAE. Edited from the MSS., with Introduction, Critical Notes, and Glossary, by WALTER JOHN SEDGEFIELD, M.A. Melb., B.A. Cantab. Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

KING ALFRED'S VERSION of the CONSOLATIONS of BOETHIUS. Done into Modern English, with an Introduction, by the same Editor. Extra fcap. 8vo. price 4s. 6d.

SPEAKER.—"In all these thousand years our literature has produced no nobler or more touching work of meditation and devotion; and though it has been translated so often in prose and in verse, it must be said that its full power and beauty have been opened to the English reader for the first time by Mr. Sedgefield."

TWO of the SAXON CHRONICLES PARALLEL; with Supplementary Extracts from the others. A Revised Text. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, Appendices, and Glossary, by C. PLUMMER, M.A., and J. EARLE, M.A. 2 vols. crown 8vo. half-roan.

Vol. I. TEXT, APPENDICES, and GLOSSARY. Price 10s. 6d.

Vol. II. INTRODUCTION, NOTES, and INDEX. Price 12s. 6d.

ATHENÆUM.—"In all probability the present edition will not be superseded for many years to come. Altogether the arrangement of the text seems to be as good as it possibly could be made within the limits of the plan taken over from Prof. Earle's edition. The glossary, with its full references, is most valuable. The notes, though printed in smaller type, occupy considerably more space than the text. Mr. Plummer, however, is, as a rule, anything but diffuse in expression, and his discussions are always interesting and valuable. The copious and well-arranged index is a feature of this edition which deserves grateful acknowledgment."

BAEDAE HISTORIA ECCLESIASTICA. A New Edition, in 2 vols. Edited by C. PLUMMER, M.A. Crown 8vo. price 21s. net.

The ELEMENTS of JURISPRUDENCE. By T. E. HOLLAND, D.C.L. Ninth Edition. 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

TIMES.—"It is one of his merits that he puts the reader in possession not only of the views of Bentham and Austin, but of those German jurists whose writings are familiar to few English lawyers. Another merit is that he illustrates theory by constant reference to practice, and especially to the rules of English law, to the great increase in the interest and value of the book."

MODERN LAND LAW. By Edward Jenks, M.A. 8vo. price 15s.

CATALOGUE of EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN

LEPIDOPTERA HETEROCERA in the Collection of the Oxford University Museum Part II. Noctuidae, Geometridae, and Pyralidinae. By Col. C. SWINHOE, M.A., Lord WALSHINGHAM, M.A. F.R.S., and J. HARTLEY DURRANT, 8vo. price 42s.

ORGANOGRAPHY of PLANTS, especially of the

Archegoniatae and Spermatophyta. By Dr. K. GOEBEL, Professor in the University of Munich. Authorized English Edition, by ISAAC BAYLEY BALFOUR, M.A. M.D. F.R.S. 8vo. half-morocco, price 12s. 6d.

The STRUCTURE and FUNCTIONS of

BACTERIA. By ALFRED FISCHER, Professor of Botany at the University of Leipzig. Translated into English by A. COPPEN JONES. 8vo. half-morocco, price 8s. 6d.

PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED.

LECTURES on BACTERIA. By Dr. A. de Bary.

Second Improved Edition. Translated by H. E. F. GARNSEY, M.A. Revised by ISAAC BAYLEY BALFOUR, M.A. M.D. F.R.S. Crown 8vo. price 6s.

The TIRUVACAGAM, or "Sacred Utterances" of

the Tamil Poet, Saint, and Sage Māṇikka-vāgar. The Tamil Text of the Fifty-one Poems, with English Translation, Introductions, and Notes. By the Rev. G. U. POPE, M.A. D.D. Royal 8vo. price 21s. net.

FIRST LESSONS in TAMIL. By the Same

AUTHOR. Fifth Edition. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

Fasc. I. of the SUPPLEMENT to the CON-

CORDANCE to the SEPTUAGINT, containing a Concordance to the Proper Names occurring in the Septuagint. By HENRY A. REDPATH, M.A. Price 16s.

Price of the Concordance in Six Parts, imperial 4to. 21s. each.

A HEBREW and ENGLISH LEXICON of the

OLD TESTAMENT, with an Appendix containing the Biblical Aramaic, based on the Thesaurus and Lexicon of Geseenius. By FRANCIS BROWN, D.D., S. R. DRIVER, D.D., and C. A. BRIGGS, D.D. Small 4to. price 2s. 6d. each.

Parts I.-VIII. 777-1777.

GESENIUS' HEBREW GRAMMAR, as Edited

and Enlarged by E. KAUTZSCH. Translated from the Twenty-fifth German Edition by the late Rev. G. W. COLLINS, M.A. The Translation Revised and Adjusted to the Twenty-sixth Edition by A. E. COWLEY, M.A. 8vo. price 21s.

A SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. By

Sir MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS, M.A. K.C.I.E., with the Collaboration of Prof. E. LEUMANN, Ph.D., and Prof. E. CAPELLER, Ph.D., and other Scholars. New Edition, greatly Enlarged and Improved. 4to. cloth, bevelled edges, price 3l. 13s. 6d.; half-morocco, 4l. 4s.

A DICTIONARY of PROPER NAMES and

NOTABLE MATTERS in the WORKS of DANTE. By PAGET TOYNBEE, M.A. Small 4to. buckram, price 25s. net.

TUTTE le OPERE di DANTE ALIGHIERI,

nuovamente riveduta nel testo dal Dr. E. MOORE: Con Indice dei Nomi Proprie delle Cose Notabili, compilato da PAGET TOYNBEE, M.A. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

Also a MINIATURE EDITION, 3 vols. in case, price 10s. 6d.

STUDIES in DANTE. By E. Moore, D.D. 8vo.

cloth, price 10s. 6d. net each. Series I. SCRIPTURE and CLASSICAL AUTHORS in DANTE. II. MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

La DIVINA COMMEDIA di DANTE

ALIGHIERI, nuovamente riveduta nel testo dal Dr. E. MOORE: Con Indice dei Nomi Propri, compilato da PAGET TOYNBEE, M.A. Crown 8vo. price 6s.

FULL CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

London: HENRY FROWDE, Oxford University Press Warehouse, Amen Corner, E.C.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Printed by JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., and Published by JOHN C. FRANCIS at Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Agents for Scotland: Messrs. Bell & Bradburne and Mr. John Macniece, Edinburgh.—Saturday, September 15, 1900.